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TELEGRAMS.

Further Action in the Commons on the Irish Church Question.

What the Lords Will Do with the Amended Bill.

Composition of the New French Cabinet.

The Cambria the Winner of the Ocean Yacht Race.

Confirmation of the Report of Lopez's Utter Defeat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Second Irish Church Debate in the Commons—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone and Others—The Government Telegraph Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

The debate on the amended Irish Church bill was continued in the House of Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers, Mr. DISRAELI took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendments adopted in the House of Lords. The Church was not the question at issue at the late elections. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the bill a second time was an act of magnanimity, considering the great majority unfavorable to the measure, and this agreement was only given on the understanding that the House of Commons would consider the amendments adopted in a conciliatory spirit. He could not understand how the course the Government had taken could be reconciled to the expectations held out to the House of Lords.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied to these remarks, saying that the promise given to the House of Lords was, that amendments which could be approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and had fulfilled—more than fulfilled—all the pledges given. [Great cheering.] He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church, it was by those who described the grievous and enervating effect disestablishment would have on the zeal and life of the religious community. If the Church was destitute of energy and vigor, the sooner they quitted it the better. He must make a solemn protest against these disheartening and degrading convictions, and express a humble and confident expectation, though time and trial intervene. The members of the Church will regard the day of the passage of this act the day of their religious regeneration.

Right Hon. GATHORNE HARDY then took the floor. He accepted the appeal made to posterity in regard to the beneficial effects of the bill. He supported Mr. DISRAELI's statements that JOHN BRIGHT had used threats of dissolution of the Parliament to keep the party together and coerce the House of Lords. He considered the Lords as a coordinate authority, and thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Mr. BRIGHT denied that he had ever used threats of dissolution. His only reference to the subject was what might be the expression of popular opinion if the subject of concurrent endowment were referred to the nation. He regretted this unfounded charge which had been brought forward against him, but which the great majority of the House disbelieved.

After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report embodying the reasons for disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords.

The bill for the Government purchase of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom was read a second time. Adjourned.

What the Lords Will Do with the Amended Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

It is said that the House of Lords will give up their amendments to the Irish Church bill in regard to concurrent endowment and the Ulster grants, but will adhere to the amendments refusing to devote the surplus proceeds of the Church property "to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering," as proposed in the original preamble, and deferring the appropriation of the fund.

The Imprisoned Americans—Efforts for Their Release.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

Mr. BAGLEY, of the United States, had an interview yesterday with Earl GRANVILLE with reference to the release of American citizens now imprisoned on charges of Fenianism. He presented petitions signed by members of the American Congress and the British Parliament, urging the discharge of such prisoners.

FRANCE.

The Composition of the New Cabinet.

PARIS, Saturday, July 17.

The *Public* (newspaper) says: It is now certain the new Ministry will be as follows:

Minister of the Interior—DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE.
Minister of Justice—DUVERGIER.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—AUVERGNE.
Minister of Finance—PIERRE MAGNE.
Minister of Commerce—ALFRED LEROUX.
Minister of Public Works—GRESSIER.
Minister of Marine—Admiral GENOUILLY.
Minister of War—Marshal NIEL.

M. ROUHER will be President of the Senate.

It is rumored that M. MAGNE, Minister of Finance, declines office in the new Ministry.

The International Ocean Race—The Cambria the Winner—The Julia Second.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 17.

The International Ocean Regatta, from Cherbourg, 200 miles to sea and back, took place yesterday and to-day. The yachts entered were the *Guerriere*, *Aline*, *Cambria*, *Julia*, *Diane*, *Mystere*, *Ondalie* and *Sylvia*. They all started at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the schooner *Cambria*, 188 tons, returning to the starting point first, closely followed by the cutter *Julia*, 109 tons. The *Cambria* won the race by only three seconds. Time, forty six hours. The race was a remarkably fine one. There was no time allowance, all yachts entering on an equal footing.

SPAIN.

Recognition of the Regency—Adjournment of the Cortes.

MADRID, Saturday, July 17.

The Governments of France and Prussia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

The session of the Constituent Cortes has been suspended until October. Previous to the adjournment the Cortes appointed a commission to supervise the affairs of the country during the intermission.

Arrests—Troubles in View—Carlist Intrigues.

MADRID, Saturday, July 17.

Two commissioned officers and three Sergeants of the garrison of Valladolid, and several volunteers of that city have been arrested. They are charged with being engaged in a Carlist intrigue.

A rumor is current that Don CARLOS is on the frontier.

There has lately been an unusual number of fires in Madrid, the origin of which has been traced to incendiaries. The civil and military authorities have redoubled their vigilance.

PORTUGAL.

Interview Between the King and the American Minister.

LISBON, Saturday, July 17.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER yesterday had a special audience with the King, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial and Hungarian Reichsraths Delegations—Audience with the Emperor.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 17.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH gave an audience, to-day, to the delegations of the Imperial and the Hungarian Reichsraths. In reply to M. DE MAJLATH, President of the Hungarian delegation, he said he had been called to exercise equal influence over the common affairs of the Empire and Kingdom. Guided by wise moderation and good feelings, he had created the delegations, and they would be aided with all the influence of the monarchy in their labors for the consolidation of peace and public confidence.

The Emperor then addressed Prince AUERSPERG, President of the delegation of the Imperial Reichsrath, and assured him that sincere coöperation with the Hungarian delegation was the surest guarantee for the maintenance of internal and external peace.

PRUSSIA.

The Dusseldorf Riots—Sentence of Deputy Mende.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 17.

Deputy MENDE has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and three workmen to three months' imprisonment, for complicity in the Dusseldorf riots.

RUSSIA.

The Ecumenical Council—The Attendance of Russian Bishops Prohibited.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 17.

The Czar forbids the attendance of the Russian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Formal Opening—Official Announcement.

PARIS, Saturday, July 17.

M. LESSEPS officially announces that the ceremony of the opening of the Suez Canal will take place on the 17th of next November.

PARAGUAY.

The Victory of the Allies Confirmed—A Treaty Concluded.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 20th ult. have been received and fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over LOPEZ. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners and twelve guns. A treaty establishing a provisional government for Paraguay had been concluded.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Circulation of Proclamations Denouncing Foreigners—Another Taeping Rebellion Imminent.

HONG KONG, Thursday, June 24, via LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

A proclamation denouncing foreigners has been extensively posted in the towns and villages on the Yangtse River by the agents of a secret society.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Foo-Chow, having for its object the opening of another Taeping rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

Advices from Yokohama to the 16th of June have been received. The naval and military forces of the Mikado had commenced an attack on the rebels at Hokodadi. The result of the battle was not known.

CUBA.

Arrival of Steamers—More Rich Estates Embargoed—Sickness Increasing Among the Troops on Both Sides.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17.

An English war-ship has arrived here from Nassau. The steamship *Louisiana*, of the Havana and St. Nazaire line, arrived here this morning.

The estates of MIGUEL DOMINGO and ALDAMA have been embargoed.

Sickness is increasing in the ranks of the Spanish and rebel forces, and the mortality is frightful. It is estimated that the deaths amount to fifteen per cent. monthly of the men in the field on both sides. The Spanish troops are afflicted most with vomito, while the insurgents suffer from cholera and diarrhoea, caused especially by want and exposure. When the hot and rainy seasons are past the volunteers will go into active service in the field, and reinforcements will arrive from Spain.

Sailed, steamer *Liberty*, for Baltimore.

MEXICO.

Steamboat Accident on Lake Tezcoco—Narrow Escape of Juarez, Señor Romero, and Other Prominent Men—A New Telegraph Line.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17.

The mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst. On the 10th inst., while President JUAREZ and his Cabinet, and other persons, to the number of forty, were enjoying a sail on Lake Tezcoco, near the City of Mexico, the boiler of the steamer which was bearing them exploded. All on board were miraculously saved. Señor ROMERO, recently Mexican Minister to Washington, who was in the engine-room at the time of the explosion, was thrown into the water, but saved himself by swimming.

The Congressional elections were peaceably conducted throughout the country. The national census, just concluded, shows that the Mexican Republic has a total population of 9,000,000.

A contract with CAMPBELL & Co. for a telegraph line between Mexico and Toluca, has been signed. Work on the railroad from Puebla to Mexico has been commenced.

The Liquor-law Excitement in Boston—Pfaff's Seized Lager-beer Returned—Seizures in Cambridge.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The large quantity of lager-beer seized July 6, in the saloon of the Brothers PFAFF, was returned to them to-day. The reason given for the restoration was that the property would spoil before a decision could be reached in the Courts. A different result was experienced by MATHIAS NICOLA, in Cambridge, whose entire stock, consisting of one keg of lager, was seized, and the owner sentenced to three months at the House of Correction and a fine of $50. Judge PUTNAM, late President of the Senate and recently appointed to a Judgeship, passed the sentence.

The Chicago Commercial Party in San Francisco—The Fruit Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 16.

The Chicago commercial party arrived here last night, and was met at the steamer by several prominent citizens and escorted to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. A large number of San Francisco merchants assembled to-day at the Chamber of Commerce to greet the Chicago delegation. The address of welcome was responded to by Governor OGLESBY, Messrs. RICHARDS, JUDD, ARNOLD and others.

Heavy orders for pears and grapes of the early crop have been received from Chicago and New-York, and the California dealers also are making arrangements to forward large invoices on their own account.

The sum of $90,000 was shipped to New-York yesterday on the railroad.

FIRES.

Hotel and Other Property Burned in Windsor, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 17.

The Hotel of GRISWOLD & GILLETTE, in Windsor, was burned this afternoon, together with a barn connected with the hotel, another barn belonging to the COPEN brothers, the Ellsworth salt-house, a variety store and the Post Office.

Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, July 17.

PORTER & DICKEY's cotton mill, corner of Howard and Norris streets, was burned to-day. Loss $5,000. SOLOMON's distillery, corner of Beach and Coates streets, was also burned. Loss $6,000.

BASE BALL.

The Olympics of Washington vs. Athletics of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

A well-contested game of base ball was played here this afternoon between the Olympic Club of Washington, and the Athletic Club of this city, which resulted in favor of the Athletic Club by a score of 39 to 35. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	3	[illegible]	10	0	11	2	1	2	[illegible]	—35
Athletic	3	1	1	2	10	10	1	7	4	—39

The time of the game was four hours and a quarter. The umpire was Mr. ALLISON, of the Cincinnati Club.

News from the Powell Expedition—The Rapids Safely Passed—"All Well"—The Congressional Committee in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 17.

Letters have been received at Green River from the Powell expedition, dated July 4. They were all well, and had passed through the Rapids with the loss of but one boat. The Congressional Pacific Railroad Committee from here arrived at Georgetown, Colorado, yesterday, and are viewing the mining operations. Congressman ROOTS, with a resident guide, went to the summit of Gray's Peak. While he was there a severe snow storm was in progress. The members of the party express themselves highly pleased with the universal resources and other features of that section.

President Grant and Party at Cape May—His Movements.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Saturday, July 17.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and after taking breakfast on board, General GRANT, family and suite, drove from the steamboat landing on the Bay side to the United States Hotel. The General and family, after partaking of the hospitalities of the United States Hotel, removed to the Stockton House, where they will remain until Tuesday morning. Before reaching the island this morning the General visited Camp Upton, and reviewed the Gray Reserves. The troops received their old commander with cheers. This evening the General and family will attend the reception of the Gray Reserves at Congress Hall, and on Monday evening a grand regimental ball at the Stockton House. The party will leave for Long Branch on Tuesday.

International Young Men's Christian Association at Portland, Me.—Heated Discussions on Different Topics.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 17.

The International Young Men's Christian Association discussed to-day "How to Conduct Meetings, and Qualifications for Membership." The latter discussion grew heated, some maintaining that Unitarians are not Christians. The excitement was allayed by singing and prayer, and the question was referred to a special committee.

A large amount was raised by contribution to sustain the publications and extend the work of the Association to the Pacific Coast.

The question of admitting women to membership was left to individual Associations for settlement.

A resolution was adopted that the second Sunday in November be adopted as a day of prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the work of the Associations; also, one that the Executive Committee for the next three years be located at New-York and composed of Cephas Brainard, Frank W. Ballard, Timothy G. Sellew, Jr., Robt. R. McBurney, James Stoper, William T. Lee and Morris K. Jesup.

The Special Committee on Membership reported a resolution that the management of the Association should be kept in the hands of members of the Evangelical Church, which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted favoring State Conventions. Open air meetings are to be held this evening.

Overflow of the Illinois River—Damage to Crops in Iowa by the Rains.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 17.

A dispatch from Morris, Ill., says the Illinois River at that point is now fifteen feet above its usual Summer stage, and is rising fast. The ground is so wet in that vicinity that the farmers cannot get their harvesting machines on the ground, and are obliged to cut what grain is worth cutting by hand.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says the rains the past week have done immense damage to the crops. Wheat and oats suffer most. A heavy storm passed over Peoria yesterday afternoon. Houses, trees and fences were blown down in considerable numbers, involving heavy damage. No lives are reported lost.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—A man named R. J. ENGLEMAN, hailing from Philadelphia, formerly a well-known citizen of Madison, Ind., was arrested here last night by a detective on suspicion of having in his possession stolen property amounting to $4,000, consisting of drugs, clothing, cassimeres and vestings, &c. He had $9,700 in ready cash, which is supposed to be the proceeds of illegitimate transactions.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—FREDERICK ARENS, a jeweler of Trenton, N. J., died at the Crawford House, in this city, yesterday.

BOSTON, July 17.—Miss JENNIE WHITLER, aged 18, and Mrs. MINNIE MCGREGOR, aged 20, were drowned in the Merrimac River, at Lowell, to-day while bathing. Mrs. MCGREGOR leaves a husband and one child. EDWARD TURNER, aged 18, was drowned last evening at Jamaica Plain while bathing.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—A town meeting in this place to-day appointed Mr. CHARLES H. NORTHAM as the agent of the town to vote upon its stock of $750,000 in the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, at the annual meeting on Tuesday next. The election is supposed to be a vote for the location of the road by the Southern route, through Farmington, between this city and Collinsville, instead of by the Northern route, through Tariffville and Simsbury, to the same point.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—Captain GEORGE W. GIFT, formerly of California, will leave here next week for San Francisco and China direct, in the interest of the Arkansas Emigration Company, by whom he is provided with funds and letters of credit. If possible he will arrange for laborers in California; but he designs visiting China at once.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—GEORGE LAMBERT, convicted of murder and larceny, and who escaped from Clinton Prison, was brought to Sing Sing to-day for confinement for larceny. The authorities refused to receive him until he had served out his unexpired term at Clinton Prison. Consequently he was taken back to New-York city.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RHEIN.

The steamship *Rhein*, which left Bremen July 3 and Southampton July 6, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *Scotia*, Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Extraordinary Scenes in the Cortes—A Battle Over the Tariff—Recriminations Between the Ministers—A Crisis in the Cabinet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

A fortnight only has elapsed since SERRANO passed from the Presidency of the Council to the Regency, and since his place in the former has been assumed by General PRIM. But these two weeks have sufficed to prove how little fitted PRIM is for a post of such importance. We are now in the full throes of a Ministerial crisis. This has been produced not by any aggression from without, not by the persistent agitation of the Republicans, not by the advent of the Carlists, not by the manœuvres of the Isabellinos, not by the events of Cuba, not by the pressure of England and her *Tornado* claims, but by the total want of cohesion in the Ministry itself and the utter absence of ability on the part of its head to make the best of the discordant elements he had himself called around him, to say nothing of his overbearing and arrogant conduct toward the very men whom not many days ago he patted on the back and admitted to his confidence.

The masterly exposure of the tyrannical intentions of the Government, as demonstrated in the obnoxious circulars of the Ministers SAGASTA and HERRERA, which was made by the Republicans last Saturday, was expected to produce important changes on the "*banco azul*," (Ministerial bench,) and the declarations of Señor RIOS ROSAS, undissented from by PRIM or any of his colleagues, that "things could not continue as they were—it was necessary to repress the people"—were beginning to open the eyes of the public to the character of the men who were guiding the ship of state, and already the Regent had been given plainly to understand that if he had confidence in the Ministers the country had not. To disarm and quiet the agitation springing up out of all of this, and especially to prevent the Republicans from aggravating matters by putting any more of their inconvenient interpellations (notice of three or four of which they had placed on the books) it was decided to gallop through Señor FIGUEROLA's Finance Budget, and to make it, and it alone, the exclusive subject of the two daily sessions of the Cortes until it was concluded. Thus General PIERRAD was baulked in his intention of questioning General PRIM as to his determination, as Minister of War, to deprive of their honors and emoluments, and strike off the army lists Generals and other military men who refused to swear to the new Constitution, and the Republicans were deprived of their opportunity of interpellating the Government respecting the tyrannical conduct of President RIVERO in connection with the celebration of the 22d of June. As the Cortes will probably adjourn until October, immediately the Budget is got through, PRIM and his colleagues flattered themselves that in spite of their deserved unpopularity, they would enjoy a quiet lease of office for three or four months. But the deceptive vision passed away yesterday morning, and left the Ministry completely and utterly ruined by its own acts. The incident arose out of a matter which has no connection with the question of monarchy or republic, but which is the subject of quite as much divergency of opinion in this disunited country as those two cardinal points, viz., that of the tariff. As in the United States, so in Spain, there are two great schools of political economists: those who incline to a free trade policy, and those who demand protection to native industry. Minister FIGUEROLA is of the former, General PRIM is of the latter way of thinking, but rather from personal motives than from conviction. He is a Catalonian, and as that Province is the great seat of the manufacturing interests of the country, besides being one of the largest, richest and most independent of the Provinces, PRIM has weighty reasons for trying to cultivate its friendship. Hence it is that for months past a deputation of Catalonians have been staying in Madrid, watching anxiously the preparation of the budget and the labors of the Committee to whose consideration it was submitted for report to the House. Availing themselves of PRIM's disposition in favor of the interests of Catalonia, they have exercised a great deal of influence in the direction of his course, and many a stormy discussion has arisen between him and the free traders in consequence. Minister FIGUEROLA's budget contains a chapter entitled "Basis for the Reform of the Customs Tariff." It provides that the duties now to be agreed on shall remain unalterable for the space of six years, and shall then be gradually reduced from the seventh to the twelfth year, when they shall be at a maximum not exceeding 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. This was the point under discussion which unexpectedly led to the collision, or rather to the explosion of the locomotive of the Government train. Long speeches were made by Señors PI MARGALL, MADOZ, FIGUERAS and others in favor of protection, and they were answered by Señors ECHEGARAY, GONZALES, FIGUEROLA and others in defence of free trade—that is, not free trade immediate and absolute, but a graduated free trade, beginning to take effect after the sixth year of the present tariff. In the course of this discussion, PRIM made several short speeches, evidencing his disagreement with the Finance Minister's policy. In one of these he said he was a protectionist. He had been so all his life, and would continue to be so, but he knew the protectionists were in the minority in the country. He believed the free traders were living in error. He had not yet heard them use any arguments sufficiently strong to convert him. After a long series of speeches and counter speeches, in which it was evident temper was getting the upper hand on both sides, M. FIGUEROLA, in defending his policy, complained bitterly of the opposition he had to encounter, and the difficulties which beset his position as Minister of Finance, and he said that some of those who were opposed to him endeavored to create a pressure upon him by telegraphing all sorts of things to the Provinces. In particular he complained of Señor MADOZ as being actively engaged in this course. Señor MADOZ defended himself. He said he had made no secret of his message, and as a proof of this he had to state that he had sent it off from the telegraphic office in the Congress. He even showed it to Señors SAGASTA and PRIM before doing so. All the world knew that Sabadel, (in Catalonia, not far from Barcelona,) contained a population of a very excitable character. It had over 100 cotton and woolen manufactories. He had many friends there, and to quiet their alarm he had telegraphed to one of them, Señor SALLARES, one of the most important and notable of the manufacturers, as follows:

MADRID, June 21.

We are working hard. The Ministry intend to make the vote of free trade a Cabinet question. I trust we shall settle it quietly. MADOZ.

Was there anything wrong or alarming in that? Minister FIGUEROLA replied that by its very laconism the message was calculated to excite alarm. He acquitted Señor MADOZ of any intention of desiring to excite alarms, which he said were rather induced by the brevity one was obliged to employ in telegraphing. But here was another telegram which he wished the Chamber to have read, "written by a man of Barcelona, who measured the souls of others by his own villainous mind:"

TO DON JUAN PRIM: After alarming the producing and contributing districts of the country by threats of treaties of commerce, you try to tranquilize it by declaring that by agreement with FIGUEROLA and the Committee of Estimates they will accept the clause that the Cortes within six years shall decide what ought to be done. Nevertheless FIGUEROLA and the Committee have rejected this saving clause in order to deliver the country, bound hand and foot, to whoever will buy it! No one doubts General PRIM, but we consider him deceived by FIGUEROLA! Before the Cortes, which is also deceived, passes the grave resolutions which will aggravate the evils of the situation, I desire to have an interview with you. I leave Barcelona for Madrid on Monday morning. I beg in the meantime that you will postpone action on the measure.

PUIG Y LLOGOSTERA.

The reading of this dispatch caused FIGUEROLA to boil over with passion. He proceeded: "He who has expressed himself in this manner is a vile, miserable wretch! He has insulted not merely me personally, but the Minister of Finance, the Committee of the Estimates, and the National Assembly! Do you think that the Minister of Finance and the Committee of the Estimates, if they have a drop of blood in their veins, would accept the clause which, in a somewhat modified shape, Señor MADOZ now tries to present? I have done nothing against this man. I have not cited him before the Tribunals, as I have a right as a private individual and as a Minister, to do. But would it have been worthy of the Assembly to accept an amendment which it would have been said was adopted under the pressure of this telegram?" Too indignant to say more, FIGUEROLA sat down, to be succeeded by PRIM, who looked angry and scowling. He said the debate had taken proportions he did not expect. It seemed to him strange that his worthy friend, FIGUEROLA, should have attached so much importance to the sayings of a man who, if he had committed an imprudence, he did not believe deserved to be called "vile and miserable." He was a man of good faith; he was a man of honored heart; he was, in short, a worthy man. The interest he felt in the industry of his country had induced him to use phrases which he (PRIM) had been the first to condemn. He then went on to find fault with FIGUEROLA, and to justify the alarm of the Catalonians. Señor ZORRILLA tried to throw oil on the troubled waters. So, also, did Vice-President ARDANAZ and Señor MADOZ, the latter by withdrawing the clause he had sought to add, and which afforded an opportunity for restricting the reductions in the tariff, should they be found working to the injury of certain industries. Altercations again arose between PRIM and FIGUEROLA. Addressing the latter, PRIM told him to "have a little patience." The tranquillity of his countrymen the Catalonians, he said, was of far more importance to him than the disquietudes of the Finance Minister!" This was said so angrily and so defiantly that TOPETE's manly nature could not stand it. He started to his feet, looked excessively indignant, and walked out. The confusion now became alarming, a number of Deputies vociferating and gesticulating violently, and all trying to speak at once. Eventually, at 1:30 yesterday morning, the House divided, and carried the dictamen of the Committee by 119 to 51. Late as it was, the Ministers met immediately the House adjourned, and were two hours in close discussion. It is reported that all resigned, but that the Regent refused to accept their resignations. A meeting of the Cortes was held at 10 o'clock. The proceedings were long and animated. PRIM apologized for his excitement of the night before, and expressed his deep regret for it; but, he said, he was driven to it not so much by the particular event which gave rise to it, but by the evident proofs of discontent with his administration which he witnessed in the ranks of the majority. He refused to go a step further until they told him whether they had confidence in him or not. They eventually passed a resolution of confidence in PRIM and TOPETE, with a sort of implied wish that these two Ministers should put their heads together and endeavor to form an administration more congenial to popular sentiment. This I suppose they will do. But it was remarked that in the Cortes yesterday TOPETE and PRIM never once spoke to each other. They sat at opposite ends of the Ministerial bench—a thing quite unusual, for up to the present time they have always sat together.

The Press is full of these ministerial differences. Yesterday in the Cortes the Republicans tried to turn them to account by provoking discussion upon them. Vice-President MARTOS, who was in the Chair, stopped the attempt by reminding the House that it had agreed to occupy itself with no other question until it had concluded the Estimates. Señor ORENSE urged a deviation from this decision owing to the gravity of the situation. The Vice-President repeatedly called the veteran Republican Marquis to order, which he retorted by directing attention to the example of disorder set by the other side.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Independence Day—Its Celebration in the United States—Its Good Effects on the National Sentiment toward Great Britain.

From the London News, July 6.

Such an institution has its advantages, though these are lessened by various defects. Amid the self-seeking and greed, the petty motives and ambitions of private life, it may be a useful thing that men should be invited from time to time to view themselves as a community, and to reflect upon their national capacities, duties and responsibilities. As the individual may make new resolves on the day that he enters on a new year of life, so the Union on its birthday may review its bygone age and, while indulging in decorous congratulation on the past, may look into its conscience for what is wrong in the national policy or character with a view to amendment. Hitherto, however, such celebrations as these have almost always been made the occasions for inordinate boasting, and unfortunately the Fourth of July has in times past been invariably celebrated at the expense of England. Whatever might be the other topics introduced, the demerits of England had a constant place. She furnished the *pièce de résistance*. An ideal figure of Britannia was set up to be pelted with denunciation and satire. The youthful orator won his first triumphs by the fresh vigor of his onslaught on the Old Country. It would be difficult to overrate the influence which the celebration of the Fourth of July has had in keeping alive and augmenting the political jealousy which exists in America with regard to this country, and also, we must say, in causing some Englishmen to reciprocate the ill-feeling. We are speaking of the times before the civil war, and have in our remembrance those whom many Americans would now be inclined to look upon as the last generation. We should be unwilling to touch upon a subject which might awaken irritability were it not that we believe this annual ebullition of anti-English sentiment is soon to be extinct. Fourth of July tirades in the old time sprung as much from unquiet national aspirations as any serious animosity to England. The endeavor to show that the nation had already proved its superiority to Europe led to a monstrous exaggeration of the feats of arms accomplished in the wars of the Revolution of 1812, epochs which in their victories or defeats are wellnigh forgotten in England. As we have been the only foreign opponents of the Americans, they could only give themselves credit at our expense, and the appetite for self-laudation, which a Frenchman, for instance, would satisfy at the expense of half a dozen Powers, had to be fed by the skirmishes and frigate fights in which they gained the advantage over us. Now, however, that the Americans have had a great war, with immense armies ranged on each side, equaling or surpassing the battle-fields of Continental Europe, the old campaigns, with their petty and isolated encounters, must seem trifling in comparison with the tremendous struggle of the rebellion. *The Union has now a period of heroism to reflect upon, in which England is not concerned*, and, except incidentally, we cannot be brought into the scope of a congratulatory address on the greatest achievement of the American nation.

This is only one form of the gratified ambition which will *tend to lessen the tendency to exasperation and needless defiance*. The Americans have attained to recognition in so many ways that they will lose the desire to assert themselves in season and out of season as they used to do. In the arts of life, as well as in prosperity and comfort, her people have made wonderful progress; houses, equipages, dress vie with those in the most splendid European capitals; literature is gaining strength, and, what is of more importance, originality; and the thought of the nation may be expected in the present generation to take forms peculiar to itself. Americans consequently feel that they can afford to speak of themselves and their neighbors in a calm and dignified tone, and, *with the boasts of the old time we may expect to find most of the old acrimony vanish*. It would be pleasant to receive more generous Fourth-of-July orations during the present year. The people ought to be in a friendly spirit, for they have just celebrated a monster peace festival, at which they have performed music on a larger scale than has ever been known upon earth. An American, who writes to us, gives a magnificent description of this solemnity, which certainly seems to have differed in nature as well as extent from anything ever heard in Europe. Such a demonstration in favor of peace, and such a prodigious combination of harmony, ought to have a softening effect on the most strenuous assertors of the *Alabama* claims. Moreover, if we except these and the other questions growing out of the late war, *there is nothing between the two nations which should give rise to ill-feeling, and justify the harping on the events of the Revolution or the War of 1812.*

BRITISH COMMERCE.

John Bright on the Greatness of England.

On the evening of July 3, the Prince of WALES and Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained at a grand banquet at the Trinity House. His Royal Highness presided in the character of an Elder Brother. Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. CHILDERS returned thanks for the Army and Navy. The Prince proposed "Prosperity to the Trinity House," coupling with the toast the name of Sir FREDERICK ARROW, the Deputy Master. Lord DE ROS and the Chancellor of the Exchequer responded for the two Houses of Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI also made speeches in reply to toasts with which their names were associated; and to the toast, "To the maritime and commercial interests of the country, and the health of the President of the Board of Trade," proposed in obedience to a command from the Prince of WALES, Mr. BRIGHT replied. "I must confess," he said, "that since dinner terminated I have been actuated by something like a feeling of envy. I have envied the speakers who have gone before me the facility, the fluency with which they have been able to perform the task that had been allotted to them. I believe there is no test so severe to which a speaker can be put as to be called upon to make a speech which is not absolutely uninteresting on an occasion like this. There is some compensation, a great compensation, in the kindness with which you have received my name in connection with the toast proposed by Lord TAUNTON. But if the duty be difficult and puzzling, it is, at any rate, honorable; for I hardly know anything that can be more honorable than to be connected with the commerce and maritime interests of this great country. I believe, without any of that national boasting for which some people say we are famous, it may be truly said that the commerce of this country vastly exceeds that of any other country in the world, and that we not only lead the world in the magnitude of our commerce, but we lead the world by the intelligence and the wisdom of the principles on which our commerce is conducted. After struggles with which many of us are familiar, we have succeeded at length in establishing this principle, that whatever comes into this country from foreign countries shall pay only the duties deemed necessary for revenue—that no duties shall be paid for the purpose of bestowing on any section of the people any privilege or any exclusive advantage. That I take to be a principle of immense service to the country; and if we could only imagine that it was adopted by every other mercantile and commercial country in the world, it is impossible to conceive how much the face of the world would be changed, and how much blessing and advantage it would bring to all the people of all countries. I have sometimes imagined what a scene would be presented if any man could from a height survey all the land and waters of the globe. He would see man in every land preparing something to find its way to this country. And if he could look over the waters he would see ships driven either by the winds, or what is more potent, by steam, bringing from thousands of sources the produce of the industry of man in every country of the world to the shores of this country, to supply the necessities, comforts and luxuries of the various classes of our people. I am not sure that at this moment, speaking only with regard to commerce, the maritime power of England, the merchant fleets of England, are not greater in proportion to the merchant fleets of all other countries than they have been at any other period of our history. I am not certain that I should overstep the mark if I said that the merchant ships of England are equal, or nearly equal—I have heard it said they surpass—in number and tonnage the seagoing merchant ships of all other countries in the world. This is an extraordinary thing, if it be true. But whether it be exactly true or not, there can be no doubt that with regard to foreign commerce—with regard to ships on the ocean—this country has a position at this moment which I believe it never held before, and one, I think, we may fairly be proud of.—

"When our commerce spreads her daring sail,
And yokes her chariots to the gale."

I delight, therefore, to dilate on the grandeur of our merchant navy, and I agree with Mr. CARDWELL in hoping that the time is come when the resources of this country may not be expended to an extravagant extent in maintaining our military establishments. Lord TAUNTON has referred to the occasion on which we met and to the honorable company whose guests we are to-night. Surely, if there be any place in England in which we ought to feel ourselves in a certain sort happy and content—if we are this great maritime nation—if our fleets cover every sea—it ought to be under the roof of the corporation of the Trinity House. Whatever may be said of self-elective or antiquated institutions, or the slowness with which old establishments come up to the wants of the time, little of that, I believe, can truly be said of this corporation. But, whatever may be said, we will all join in this—that there is nothing more beneficent, nothing more divine, than the works of mercy which this corporation exists to perform; and if it were necessary to give any proof of the feeling of the people in regard to it, a fact stated by a gentleman in the other room is one of the most pleasing nature. He said he believed by-and-by the institution for the establishment of lifeboats would be self-sustaining—sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people. There is no part of these islands, I believe, no class of our people, no meeting that could be assembled, no company in which we could discuss questions connected with the Trinity House, where their system of establishing buoys, beacons and light-houses, to provide for the safety of mariners, would not meet with sympathy. For myself, I could never comprehend why such great navies should be kept up. I would forego all the luxuries of life, rather than be tempted to obtain them by crossing the sea. Such are the perils of the deep, that I confess I never hear the wind howling, or see the storm raging, or the clouds drifting, but I think of my countrymen on stormy seas. Therefore, I have a strong sympathy with the life-boat system, and no less sympathy with the great and benign objects of this corporation. I know not what may be the fate of that corporation. I hope it may so come up with the requirement of the times and keep up with them that it will never require to be either disendowed or disestablished. The subject to which I have referred leads me to hope that the industry of our country may be sustained, that its commerce may be wider and wider diffused, that with an economical Government—it is long since we had one—that with an economical Government and the efforts that I trust will before long be made to support a general and universal education among our people they may grow in all that is good, and that our country, great and glorious as she is, is destined for long generations and centuries to hold her place among the nations. I thank you all for the kindness you have paid me.

FRANCE.

Bribery and Corruption—How Government Candidates are Elected.

Paris (July 4) Correspondence Morning Star.

M. JULES SIMON's magnificent speech, commenced on July 2, and continued on July 3, on the bribery and corruption practiced by Government during the election of its candidate, M. DURAND, for the Pyrenees Orientales, is considered a splendid victory for the Opposition. M. SIMON took Ministers by surprise. They were utterly unprepared for this onslaught, which, after two days' debate, has ended for the present by the question being sent back to the Committee charged with the verification of M. DURAND's election. M. DURAND had stood against EMMANUEL ARAGO, who had polled 9,000 votes. No protests having been made at the time, M. DURAND was thought to have secured the seat. M. SIMON quietly remarked on Friday to the House that corrupt practices of the gravest nature had taken place at the said election. The Government reporter replied that he must be under a mistake, no document bearing on the subject having been laid on the table. The majority, believing that it had caught M. SIMON tripping, shouted "Parlez, parlez," little calculating on the crushing speech he was prepared to make. On their persisting, M. SIMON ascended the tribune, and, quoting from a series of documents which he drew, one by one, from his pocket, made one of the most eloquent and masterly attacks Government has for many years had to withstand. His speech was crammed with facts. He told the House of a laborer who, having been offered five francs for his vote, refused to give it under ten; of peasants voting under a vague threat of transportation if they supported the party which "wishes to murder and steal;" of a man whom the *adjoint* of the Mayor threatened to deprive of work if he did not vote straight; of women who in terror asked if it were true that their husbands would be sent to Cayenne in case of their voting for M. ARAGO; of Inns where Government supporters had the privilege of getting drunk three days consecutively; of a *cafetier* who was paid £25 by an agent of M. DURAND for the amount consumed in his establishment by his friends; of hints of Government situations held out in the dim future to the most active of M. ARAGO's canvassers if they would only desist in favor of M. DURAND; of 20 francs having been given by M. DURAND's cook to a man who only accepted the Napoleon in order to be able to testify to the act of bribery, &c. At this juncture M. SIMON begged for a lamp, upon which the hungry deputies (it was 7:30) became frantic, and shouted so vociferously "à demain," that M. SCHNEIDER pronounced the *séance levée*. Yesterday M. SIMON continued to produce facts analogous to those I have cited, and reminded the House that its predecessors had annulled the election of M. ISAAC PEREIRE for the same borough, on far less serious instances of corrupt practices. The administrative pressure, he said, had been pushed so far as to be cynic. A tax-gatherer and a sub-inspector of schools have been dismissed since they voted for M. ARAGO. M. SIMON called upon Government to put in practice article 38 of the law on elections, by which all persons convicted of having received money or goods in remuneration for a vote are liable to imprisonment for a period varying from three months to two years, as well as to a fine varying from £20 to £80. He recalled to the House the fact that the said law had been proposed by the majority and passed by a vote of both sides of the Chamber. The election in question was the first at which bribery and corrupt practices could be objected. He considered that if M. DURAND's election was not annulled all the others would be rendered invalid, and universal suffrage would then prove to be a failure. No immediate action was taken in the matter.

The French National Guard against Future Rioters.

The following petition is being signed by the National Guards of the Department of the Seine:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: The institution of a National Guard, which dates from that glorious year 1789, was founded on the simple and grand idea, viz.: to confide the guardianship of the city to the hands of its citizens. The events which have recently taken place in Paris and several other cities of France show how badly the present organization responds to that idea. The maintenance of order was exclusively confided to Police agents and military detachments. The intervention of the former has given rise to numerous complaints, and was not efficacious enough to put a stop to aimless tumults and shameful devastations, which were repeated during several nights in various parts of Paris. To use the army against citizens is fraught with great inconvenience; it awakens sad souvenirs, and may give rise to real catastrophes. Why was not the National Guard convoked? It was no doubt because its organization does not attain the object indicated in the preamble of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and does not form a sufficient guarantee against disorder and insurrection. In fact, the National Guard, dissolved in a great number of quarters, is not strong enough. It is commanded by chiefs who have not been called to the grade they occupy by the confidence of their co-citizens. Finally, but seldom called together, it is not exercised and instructed as it should be. The necessity of putting a stop to this state of things appears to us clear enough. We demand that the National Guard be henceforth called upon to play the useful and glorious *rôle* which belongs to it, and which it formerly so nobly filled. The Guard National alone can assure the peace of a city without being an instrument of terror. It would soon know how to arrest rioters without violating inoffensive citizens. The National Guards of Paris can no longer resign themselves to figure only in useless reviews and parades. The National Guard, to be a serious affair, must be reorganized on its ancient basis. It ought to nominate its own chiefs, whose authority alone rests on the confidence it inspires, and that confidence can only be expressed by election. The National Guard ought to be useful, and aid in the security of the city. We therefore demand the repeal of the decree of the 11th January, 1852, and the reorganization of the National Guard in conformity with the law voted by the National Assembly of June 13, 1851.

Rehabilitation of Innocent Men.

The *Morning Star* refers to the action of the French Court of Cassation, which, under the new law permitting the "rehabilitation" of unjustly condemned persons after their deaths, has just declared innocent two men, named LESURQUES and BAFFET, who were found guilty by the Assize Court of Rennes in 1854 of robbery with violence, and sentenced respectively, the one to penal servitude for life and the other for twenty years. One of the poor wretches died in the Brest hulks a few months after his sentence, and the other at Cayenne the next year. It is now proved, on the clearest evidence, that the crime for which they suffered was committed by other parties, who have since been tried and convicted. The relatives of the deeply-wronged men, being too poor to vindicate their names before the Supreme Court, the Minister of Justice took upon himself the duty officially. The Empress has sent a handsome present to the bereaved families. These sad cases would be less frequent if the Press were free to analyze the evidence in criminal trials, as is done in England, while the matter is fresh in the public mind. But in France the respect for *la chose jugée* amounts to a superstition, and works most mischievously. The Judges are reputed infallible until overruled by a higher Court, and it is with fear and trembling that any newspaper can venture to criticise the conduct of a trial.

SPAIN.

Prince Henri de Bourbon Swears Fidelity to the Constitution.

Prince HENRI DE BOURBON has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State at Madrid:

PARIS, June 28, 1869.

In testimony of my respect for the national sovereignty, and recognizing in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly of the Cortes a guarantee for all the radical reforms which modern society demands, I swear fidelity to the Constitution. In taking that step I am influenced neither by interest nor ambition. I have not been, nor shall I ever be, a pretender to the crown that has fallen from the brow of ISABELLA II. by her own fault. To aspire to a throne without any other right than that of a blind ambition, one must be a hypocrite or a consummate intriguer, and I am neither. I believe that the Prince deceives himself who, in our time, devotes all his thoughts and efforts to the foundation of a dynasty, for the universal tendency is toward a Republic. Those who oppose that inevitable fact prepare all the storms and misfortunes which the ardor of a desperate struggle could produce, and merit the reprobation of history. In making this declaration I give an unexceptional evidence of my sentiments and convictions in favor of such a democracy as the elevated and civilizing spirit of our age demands. I am not LOUIS PHILIPPE, calling himself a simple citizen to possess himself of the throne of CHARLES X.; I am not his father, PHILIPPE Egalité; for, in order to serve the real interests of humanity, it is necessary to keep oneself honest and worthy. I am not the plagiary of any ambitious egotist. Neither my policy nor my pen shall ever exalt the memory of CÆSAR, the memorable despot of Rome; for I affirm that there exists more profit to humanity and more glory for a public man in the illustrious model of WASHINGTON. The legislator creates, while the hero of war scatters mourning in the midst of his blood-stained laurels; he constantly destroys and stains liberty with his fatal personality. I pray the Government to make this manifestation public, because it is indispensable that the nation should know the inmost thought of every citizen that occupies an elevated position.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

Illness of Ex-President Nathan Lord, of Dartmouth.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, July 15.

We regret to learn that the venerable NATHAN LORD, Ex-President of Dartmouth College, was seized with paralysis of his limbs on the 13th, while riding through the streets of Hanover alone in his carriage. The attack came upon him so suddenly that he fell forward and struck his head upon the dasher of the carriage, cutting his forehead badly. While in this condition a student's attention was attracted by his groaning and singular position. The student called another, and took the old gentleman to his home, where Dr. DIXI CROSBY was summoned. On the 15th he was able to speak, and at first spoke of himself as if he had been thrown forward in his carriage and his illness was the result of injuries received in that manner. Though the numbness in his limbs continued, he was much improved, but will not, of course, deliver the address which he was intending to do at the Centenary.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BEFORE THE GATE.

They gave the whole long day to idle laughter,
To fitful song and jest,
To moods of soberness as idle, after,
And silences, as idle too as the rest.

But when at last upon their way returning,
Taciturn, late, and loath,
Through the broad meadow in the sunset burning,
They reached the gate, one sweet spell hindered them both.

Her heart was troubled with a subtle anguish
Such as but women know
That wait, and lest love speak or speak not languish,
And what they would, would rather they would not so;

Till he said—man-like nothing comprehending
Of all the wondrous guile
That women won win themselves with, and bending
Eyes of relentless asking on her the while—

"Ah, if beyond this gate the path united
Our steps as far as death,
And I might open it!—" His voice, affrighted
At its own daring, faltered under his breath.

Then she—whom both his faith and fear enchanted
Far beyond words to tell,
Feeling her woman's finest wits had wanted
The art he had that knew to blunder so well—

Shyly drew near, a little step, and mocking,
"Shall we not be too late
For tea?" she said. "I'm quite worn out with walking:
Yes, thanks, your arm. And will you—open the gate?"

—*Atlantic Monthly for August.*

LE CHATEAU DE VIMERET.

From Temple Bar for July.

Whoever has seen the fine bay at St. Valery only in sunshine and in calm, when the waters overspread its wide surface, and the blue heavens are reflected in its sleeping tide, can form but an imperfect idea of the wild havoc the sea makes when it rushes in, with all the force of a southwest wind driving it fiercely up the channel, full into the bosom of the bay.

It would require a skillful pilot to bring a ship safe into port in such weather, even in the daylight; but at the time we are about to write of, it was night. Before the sun had gone down, sudden gusts of wind had lashed up the waters; and now, when darkness covered in both sea and sky, the tempest broke loose from the ominous quarter.

The moon had risen, but remained hid behind huge masses of cloud; only at long intervals a bright ray would pierce a luminous path across the troubled sea. One of these fleeting radiances discovered, in momentary distinctness, the outline of a small vessel; her trim masts, notwithstanding the violence of the gale, carrying a press of sail. She rose on the waves with a buoyancy that showed she was no heavily laden craft. The situation, however, was far from encouraging. The waters were whirling in contending currents among the numerous sand-banks, which nearly block up the entrance of the bay. A dense mist near the shore blotted out the lights of the town. Not a landmark was to be seen, and everything seemed against her getting into St. Valéry that night, if such was the intention of her commander, who, standing on the deck of his little vessel, peered anxiously into the darkness. His grave and almost sombre air showed he was a prey to melancholy thoughts and sad forebodings. However, he kept his vessel gallantly to its course, as one well acquainted with the bay.

And now, when all looked most gloomy and desolate, two vivid lights suddenly appeared high up on the headland which runs out into the sea. The sailors crossed themselves with superstitious awe. The more hopeful thought they were twin meteors heaven sent to help them in their hour of greatest need; others declared that they could see a gigantic figure, with fiery eyes, looming indistinctly through the darkness, and waiting for their destruction; but most agreed that it boded no good, and that when strange lights were seen at sea, disaster was at hand.

Certainly very different was the reality from these conjectures. A splendid *fête* was in progress at the Chateau de Vimeret, a fine old building, surrounded by moats and escarpments, which had formed part of the defences of the town which had been so often and so hotly assailed and taken and retaken by our countrymen, in those days when the battles of Agincourt and Cressy made all that country resound with the fame of the soldiers of England and their heroic leaders.

The chateau stood on the summit of the headland; the fury of the winds had no power against its solid walls. It had been till lately, uninhabited for a long time; but on this same night a gay crowd was assembled there. Dancing was going on with great spirit in the centre hall, which was brilliantly illuminated. Its two large windows, through which the light shone out into the darkness, were the mysterious twin meteors that had been seen so far out at sea.

The *fête* was given by the "Châtelaine," as she liked to call herself, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Leslie. Weary of vibrating between Paris and London, and hearing the chateau was to let, she had taken it without reflection. There was neither furniture nor society to be had in the neighborhood, it is true, but both could be easily imported from Paris.

In a short time she succeeded even beyond her expectations. The "gentleman" who was sent, at her request, from Messrs. Sauvrezy et Cie., condescended to supply taste and carpets, and all was done in splendid style. The honorable lady did not trouble herself about the expense; she never meant to pay; she never paid for anything if she could help it—it bored her. Visitors came fast enough. Some liked the change; some liked Carry, the pretty daughter of the hostess, especially as she was a reputed heiress; but above all, some liked the cook, a first-rate artist. Still, when October set in, "Mme. la Châtelaine" found it began to be difficult to amuse her guests. Old General Descamps, who had made the Russian campaign, dreaded the autumnal blasts, and shrunk from encountering equinoxes; and Monsieur Adolphe, the Paris exquisite, was heard murmuring that things were very frigid at the chateau—both the weather and the demoiselle.

The Châtelaine found she must do something to keep the party together. A grand idea occurred to her. She would give a *fête* in honor of her nephew. His birthday would be on the 20th of that month; nothing could be more apropos. Her nephew was George Leslie, now Lord Kinsdale. He had succeeded to the title about a year before, and had been abroad ever since. The late Earl, Mrs. Leslie's brother-in-law, being obliged to winter in the south for his health, and being never so well as when at sea, would spend much of his time cruising in his yacht off the coasts of France and Spain. He generally took George Leslie with him, in whom, though so young, he placed great confidence, and would leave him in command for weeks together while he stayed on shore. He had left George and his yacht at Nice the last time he returned to Scotland to transact, as he said, some important business; but he died suddenly a few days after his arrival, without having had time to accomplish it.

Mrs. Leslie did not forget that, when last together, George and her daughter had seemed attached to each other; but then his prospects were very uncertain, and of course she had set her face against the intimacy. Now matters wore a different aspect, and she was desirous he should come and see them on his way to England. She had this in view when she proposed the *fête* in his honor. She had sent letter after letter to the ports at which he was supposed to touch, but as yet she had received no answer. Carry had once written a few lines, saying if he did come to St. Valéry on his birthday, she wished he would bring her a little Maltese cross. The one he had given her years before was broken.

Soon a letter came for her. It looked large and consequential, with the usual unnecessary weight of paper with which English people are wont to enrich the Post Office at the expense of their friends. It was terribly overweight. The post-mark was Brest; it had no date or signature, but Carry did not doubt for a moment from whom it came. The contents were short.

"You shall have your cross. I promise to put it myself in your hand on the day you mention, at St. Valéry. You may depend on me."

And that was all; but it was more than sufficient for Carry's mother, who had caught sight of the letter, and obtained possession of it by some lady-like stratagem.

The preparations went on with greater vigor, and the day arrived, though Lord Kinsdale did not; but the "Châtelaine" almost forgot the individual in the preparations to do him honor. The evening came, and how few knew or thought of the wild raging of the storm without. The sound of the tempest could not be heard for the gay music. Mrs. Leslie, resplendent in jewels that ought to have been real, sailed from room to room, doing the honors with much dignity and grace.

Carry danced, and sang, and did all her mother required of her; but her heart ached as the evening wore on as the day had done, and no cousin came to lay the little cross in her hand. Worn out with expectation and fatigue, she made her escape from among the dancers, and passing through a corridor which traversed the house, took refuge in a small drawing-room which she called her own. She felt that even the damp atmosphere of that dismal night would be a relief, after the crowded ball-room and the pent-up feelings which oppressed her; so, opening the glassdoor, she stepped out on the terrace.

At this moment a dark figure approached on the gravel walk; a man wrapped in a cloak, walking heavily, as one weary and exhausted. He was passing by without looking round, when an exclamation from Carry caused him to start, and then stop opposite to her.

"George, is that you at last?" she said, and sprang forward to meet and welcome him. He did not speak, but she took his hand, and made him come in at the open door. Her gay and festive dress, as the lights in the room shone down upon it, seemed to impress him disagreeably.

"How did you get into the bay, with the sea so wild—are you wet, are you tired?" He answered her questions gloomily and shortly.

"See," she said, touching the white moss-roses in her hair, "your favorite flowers! I wore them in honor of your arrival. I knew you would come, and yet I had almost given up all hope, it is so late, nearly twelve o'clock."

Her eagerness and joy had carried her on, but there was no response from George to echo back her kind and joyous words.

"I am quite unfit to come here," he said, "where you are all keeping holiday. I am too weary. Cannot I get to my room out of the way of this glare and glitter?"

"You will change your things and come down again?" asked Carry, considerably chilled, but not doubting that such was his intention.

"No. You had better not mention to any one that I am here. I meant to have got in quietly, only you saw me. But if I cannot be alone here to-night, I will go down to the Basse Ville again."

"As you like," said Carry, haughtily, and opening the door into the corridor. "That is your way; the servants will light you to your room and assist you."

Her cousin was passing on with an abstracted air, but he stopped, turned round, and going up to Carry took her hand, and said, "Carry, there is your cross. I never break a promise."

In another moment she was alone; but the cross was in her hand, attached to a little gold chain of beautiful workmanship. There was, as on the former cross, her initials intwined with his. Perhaps she ought to have put it away indignantly, so completely had its donor disappointed her in this strange meeting. But she passed the little chain round her neck, and the cross was pressed against a heart full of doubts she could not solve, and affection she could not conquer. To her the events of the night were over, and all its interest centred in these last few minutes.

While these gayeties were going on at the chateau, a very different scene was being enacted on the beach below.

About 10 o'clock the storm was at its height, the waves were beating high up on the embankment which protects the town from the sea. The wash of waters was so great that it was feared the waves would overleap the unfinished dyke, and flood the newly-planted ground behind, and, perhaps, carry away some of the houses of many hues, decked out with balconies, which form the broken street running along the base of the hill. Suddenly a roar of waters made itself heard inside the *digue*; and a foaming torrent, carrying everything before it, came dashing over the embankment. A little fanciful-looking cottage lay exactly opposite the opening made by the fury of the waves. It stood for a short time the brunt of their attack; but they encircled the small tenement, and danced round it in wild eddies. They sapped the foundations, and the tottering walls crumbled and fell inward. One piercing cry rose above the din of the elements. Then the waters rushed in over the ruins, the falling of timber, the crash of the simple furniture, and all was over in a few minutes.

The tide was on the turn, it was the last effort of the receding waves; they came no higher, nor ever came so high again. Yet what had they not done! The neighbors came running toward the spot to offer help, but when they saw the state of the cottage, they dared not enter lest they should be crushed by the fall of the remaining portions of the wall. As they stood alarmed and hesitating, a young man, evidently an Englishman, hurriedly making his way through the group, seized one of the torches held by the night-watchers, and clambering over the broken wall, sprang down into the midst of the ruins.

The young mistress of the little dwelling, whom all in La Ferté believed to be a widow, calling her "Renée la belle veuve," was lying without life by the bed of her only child, a boy of six years old—there, where she had so often sat counting her beads, or telling him wonderful tales of some giants or saints. The deep wound across her chest and shoulders told how she had died. It needed but one look to see that for her all hope was over. But the boy, the inmate of the little bed, was he crushed—dying—dead?

The young Englishman raised the flickering torch which threw a yellow gleam across the scene of desolation; its wavering light fell on the face of the boy—white, immovable, but, as if by a miracle, uninjured. The broken rafter which had fallen against the bed had acted as a protecting bulwark, and had screened him from the brick-work which lay around. Quickly, yet tenderly a strong hand released him from his perilous position. The heart still beat; the delicate frame, the soft limbs were unhurt. The young man lifted him up, and wrapping him in his cloak, stepped lightly over the broken masses and carried him out in safety.

A cheer broke from the people when they saw him, but it was soon changed to a low wail, for in a few words he told them of the sad fate of the poor mother; then, without faltering one instant in the rescue of the child, he bore him at his utmost speed up the steep hillside to the farm de la Métairie. He went in. A quiet-looking woman was sitting by the fire, which was still burning. He stopped before it, and opening his cloak laid the boy on her arms.

Her eyes fell on the pale, motionless face. She saw the hands clenched and the limbs rigid.

"Ah, Sir!" she said, "our dearest boy is dead! he was here this morning full of life and joy. How is this! Hélas, hélas!" and she sobbed aloud. The startled inhabitants of the farm gathered round. Some brought her coverings, some chafed the little feet, sprinkled essences and holy water on the child's temples. The young Englishman looked on with the deepest anxiety and distress; but now his face brightened, for he was sure that the hand which still lay in his made a slight movement. The lips, too, parted, and a half sigh escaped from between them. The white eyelids quivered; another effort, and the beautiful eyes looked wonderingly forth.

At this moment other shadows darkened the threshold. Some of the men who had remained near the cottage had summoned up courage enough to fetch the body of poor Renée out from the ruins. They had been afraid of risking themselves to save the living, but their faith forbade them to leave the dead unburied; so they hastily formed a "brancard" as best they could, and laying the poor mother on it bore her through wind and storm up the winding path, where she and her boy had so often gathered violets under the high trees, to the Métairie, her sister's house; and now they were about to enter.

"Stand back, for God's sake; the child must not see his mother thus!" exclaimed the Englishman, as the eyes of the boy, just recovered from his death-like swoon, turned to the doorway. But the warning came too late. There on the brancard lay "la belle Renée," her face uncovered; her chest and white shoulders crushed in; her black hair falling on each side of her pain-struck face. The child half raised himself, and gazed on his mother for a moment, with bewildered eyes, through which pierced suddenly a gleam of fatal intelligence; then fell back with a shiver.

The bearers passed on into an inner chamber, and there they laid the dead Renée; and the curé, who had followed them to the farm, knelt down by her side and said prayers for her soul.

The morning following that night of storms was cheerful and sunshiny. The grounds round the chateau were gay with autumnal flowers; all nature looked joyous and glad. Every branch and twig was wet with dew, and every dewdrop glistened in the sun's rays. The bay, "the while a lake, the next a waste of sand," lay with its tranquil waters unconscious of all change. A few fishermen's boats, with their white sails spread, were hovering about in the sunshine like a flight of butterflies. General Descamps and Monsieur Adolphe were walking up and down the long avenue behind the chateau, waiting for breakfast, and smoking their cigars.

"And so you really proposed last night to the jeune demoiselle?" the General asked, laughing and turning to his friend.

"Proposed! Who told you so?"

"Oh! everybody."

"Everybody is wrong, then," answered Monsieur Adolphe, eagerly. "I do not commit myself in that way. I may have said something to la maman."

"Ah, well," said the General. "English girls are not like French, whose parents settle everything. You had better ask her; but you will not succeed. Mademoiselle will refuse you."

"Refuse me." M. Adolphe tried to look tall at the idea. It was not easy, for he was but five feet six inches, in very high-heeled boots. His face was handsome, so was his figure, according to French notions; large in the shoulders, a wasp-like waist, with hands and feet like a woman's. "Refuse me!" he repeated; and cast a triumphant look downward over his person. "No one will refuse me. No petite Anglaise—"

"Stop!" said the General. "The petite Anglaise is charming. She has refused better men than you. She will be a countess before the year is out. But here she comes."

"And not alone," said M. Adolphe. "Who can that rough-looking fellow be, who is with her? These young English girls like a stroll with a man as much as any of our 'bourgeoisie' out on a holiday."

Even the General looked a little surprised.

"She seems quite wrapped up in him too—at least, in his cloak," added Adolphe, sneeringly.

There was truth in this observation, for as they came out of the shelter of the house, the cold wind made her shiver; and her companion, taking off his cloak, drew it round her; not without some little care not to disturb a Maltese cross which hung by a gold chain round her throat. They went on a few steps without seeing that they were observed; then turned to sit down on the old stone seat under the tall fir-tree, and seemed to talk earnestly. Carry was saying:

"You left the chateau again last night, after I saw you! You did not sleep there; you only returned when Celestine came with the eggs and milk from the Métairie?"

George looked down, puzzled, and hesitating.

"I did not find what I wanted, what I came for, last night. Did any one see me but you?"

"No, I believe not; but what, then, did you come for, since it was evidently not to see us?" asked Carry, with something of mortification in her tone.

"I had ordered letters to be sent here for me. I was very anxious to find one."

"And did you?"

"No, not the one I wanted."

"So you went away again; and where to?"

"Do not question me," he said, interrupting her. "I am in no mood to bear it."

"Unkind and selfish," began Carry, warmly. "How changed you are since —"

"Forgive me, Carry," he said, taking her hand; "but my mind is much harassed. If you knew all I wish to say, and dare not, you would not be surprised that I have brought you here to ask you one question. My peace of mind depends on it. It is in your power to—"

He paused; he pressed her hand within his. She was silent, but her breath came quick, and her heart beat double tides.

"Carry, we have been friends since the days when we were children. No one seemed to me so good, so sweet as you." He stopped. Carry's little hand trembled, but she did not speak.

"Now we have been parted for some time, but I find you unchanged. No, I am wrong; you are dearer to me than ever. I look to you to help me in the path that lies before me. I, like my boat, have been sadly beat about by contending waves, and I cannot see my way alone. Will you consent to be my pilot?"

Again her hand trembled; her head drooped forward, and the gossamer veil fell over her agitated face. She could not muster courage to speak; she dare not let him guess the ecstasy of her spirits, as the conviction grew strong in her heart that all her aching fears and doubts were over—that he loved her, that he was asking her to be his wife.

At this moment the General and Adolphe, who had been watching the tête-à-tête from a distance, came forward. Monsieur Adolphe, who thought the rough-dressed man had enjoyed too much of the company of the "honorable mess," stepped up, and, looking significantly at her companion, "hoped she had enjoyed her morning stroll and pleasant society."

George sprang up, and brushed by the Frenchman, leaving Carry to her perplexities. But while she was still uncertain what to do or say, the breakfast-bell, which usually rung out a decorous peal, began to clamor violently. All the guests at the chateau assembled at the door, headed by the Châtelaine, dressed most becomingly in white muslin and Valenciennes.

"My dear!" said she, rushing up to her daughter. "The whole town has been carried away in the night. The inhabitants are houseless—naked; no, not that; but you understand what I mean. They have lost all, and suffer hunger. We are leaving our breakfast to go to them *en masse*. General, will you be our guide?" and, taking his arm, she and her companion led the way down to La Ferté.

When they arrived on the shore, they were much amazed to find that all looked as it had done the day before. They stared at the people; the people stared at them, until an old sailor pointed onwards, and, passing some trees and turning a corner, they came in view of poor Renée's cottage, or at least of what was left of it; and so desolate did the miserable ruins look, that even the hardest-hearted of the party, whom we may fairly say was Mrs. Leslie herself, burst into tears, and wept most becomingly; then smoothed her ruffled brow, and looked about her, the picture of woe and wonderment.

"Mais voyez donc," said Adolphe, in a low voice, to the General. "There is our friend of la haut—our pilot! I know he is one, for I heard him say something to Mees Carry just now about being one. See, there he is in the midst of the ruins. What can he be doing?"

It certainly was the same "pilot." He was evidently looking for something, and was too intent upon his search to notice the arrival of the party from the chateau. But he now apparently succeeded in his object, for he pulled out of a crushed "bureau" a curiously-carved box, with initials in silver on the lid. The General called out to him, in an authoritative tone, to come out of that dangerous place, if he did not want to be buried alive. "You seem," he added, with a look at the box, "to care more for your pocket than your life."

But the "honorable miladi" no sooner caught sight of him, as he issued from the ruins, than she rushed at him, with a little scream of joy, and, kissing him heartily on both cheeks, introduced him to her friends as her dear nephew—the hero of last night's *fête*—the young Lord Kinsdale.

This theatrical announcement seemed to be agreeable to no one. M. Adolphe turned yellow, then red, shrugged his shoulders, cast a look of profound disgust around him, and, whispering an adieu to the General, who looked provokingly knowing, walked off like a man who had been ill-treated, and took the first train back to Paris; bearing ever after a decided antipathy to English girls in general, and to Mees Carry in particular.

George seemed almost as much surprised as Adolphe himself, though he did not go off in solitary state. He received the salutations of the company with a constrained air; then turning to Carry, who took the arm he offered, he led her up the path to the Métairie, leaving Mrs. Leslie lost in astonishment at his sudden appearance, and equally sudden departure. But he had taken Carry with him, so she contented herself with a French excuse to French people, "Lord Kinsdale is English, therefore he must be eccentric."

Meanwhile George walked on in silence with Carry, looking pale and agitated; and she, remembering their last interview, did not like to be the first to speak. When they came to the Métairie, he took her into and across the wide room.

"Carry," he said, "I owe no explanations to your mother; but you at least must know the truth;" and drawing aside the curtains of a little bed, which stood in an alcove, he pointed to the beautiful child of poor Renée, who lay there in a deep slumber.

"Look at that poor suffering child. He is to be the future Lord Kinsdale."

Carry started. There was both consternation and reproach in her voice as she exclaimed: "Then, he is your son; and you must have been married all these years and have not told us. Can Renée have been your wife?"

"Good heavens! Carry, how have I led you to imagine such a thing? Surely you know that I love you and you only. How could I have married Renée? she was the late Earl's wife, and this is their son. The rightful heir, instead of me. I was informed of this in a letter written to me the day before he died, but which was only lately found in his papers and sent to me. His object in going to Scotland was to prepare everything for acknowledging his marriage; but all his plans were frustrated by his sudden death. He had left Renée and his son in the south of France, provided with every comfort, and promised to return shortly; but they heard of him no more. After waiting some months they found their way to St. Valéry, to be near her family, who live here at the Métairie."

"And have you the proofs of this marriage?"

"Yes. I only wanted a few indispensable papers which Renée had with her, and which were in the box I sought for, and found just now in the ruins."

"Then you have risked your life, not only to save the child, as I was told by the people down there, but also to secure these papers, which will deprive you of rank and fortune?"

"I lose more than rank and fortune, Carry; I lose you. Your mother would have given you to Lord Kinsdale; she will never allow you to marry your cousin, when he is only George Leslie again."

"Yet when you came to me this morning—" Carry hesitated.

"Did I not tell you my path was beset with difficulties, and you alone could be my pilot? I must go to England to place all these documents in the hands our family lawyers. I must relinquish everything I hold most dear. But I could not do this without seeing you—without some token from you that you thought me right. And before I start on my solitary path, let me hear you wish me God speed!"

"Oh, George," she answered, "all you have decided on is most right, most honorable. But though this morning, when I thought you were Lord Kinsdale, I dared not own how much I loved, now I can—I do. You need not relinquish me because you are only George Leslie once more. I will be yours whenever you will claim me."

Her words rekindled the hopes he had put aside forever, and at once broke down his resolution to give her up. With most earnest and devoted love they plighted their troth, and sweet words came apace. Still the time for his departure had arrived; his yacht had to be at sea with the next tide, but before he went he claimed from her one solemn promise—for pity, for justice sake, to guard the child from all harm. For how deeply would his honor be stained if any evil should befall him while under his keeping! The promise was given, and George was gone.

Carry felt her heart bound up in her little charge. For the two following days she was constantly with him. On the morning of the next, the day of his mother's funeral, she went down early, taking him some flowers he had asked for the night before. She found him lying, apparently in a sort of torpor. He took no notice, except to hold out his hand for the flowers, and utter a few broken words. She stayed with him until the family returned from the funeral, and then left him with Celestine, poor Renée's sister. In the evening she went again, and found Celestine had quitted her post by the bed, and had shifted her seat to the fire. The night was cold, and she had felt shivery and chilly after the funeral.

"And the child?" asked Carry.

"Oh! he had been moaning and murmuring for a long time, something about his mother, and their taking her away. Then he fell into a deep sleep, and so, I think, did I."

"Then stay here and warm yourself," said Carry; "I will sit by him for awhile." She went to the bed, and, putting aside the curtains, advanced her hand quietly to feel if the little fellow's head was hot. A terrible outcry startled Celestine. Carry sprang toward her, white as death.

"Oh, Celestine! the child!"

"Is he dead, mademoiselle?"

"He is gone!"

She seized the light; a moment's search showed he was not in the room. All the doors were fastened, except the one which opened out toward the church, by which she had entered.

"The churchyard!" cried Carry, almost with a scream. "He knows all. He has gone there to his mother."

Her woman's instinct was right. The two girls dashed along the path, Carry far outstripping Celestine. A woman met her coming from the churchyard. "Have you seen any one there—a little child?" asked Carry.

"Don't go on, mademoiselle," said the woman; "Renée la belle was buried there to-day, and her ghost is sitting on the new-made grave with flowers in its hand, and moaning piteously."

"It is no ghost; it is her child," said Carry, and she flew on, hoping to find the miserable little wanderer. But when she came to the stone stile which opened into the churchyard, the white crosses were all that she could see.

"Oh, mademoiselle," said Celestine, running up, "I have just met the sexton's little daughter! She says she saw him, and spoke to him, and begged him to go home. But he only cried more bitterly, and said, 'His mother was not in the churchyard; the waters had washed her away. He must find her, and lay the flowers in the deep wound in her chest;' and he ran on toward the sands. He must have quite lost his senses."

"To the sands!" said Carry. "Then we must, indeed, follow him quickly. You run round by the street, and I will go straight on," and she continued her way down to the river-side.

There was a light and some sailors near it. "Had they seen a little boy?" she asked, breathlessly.

"Yes, one had come, maybe a quarter of an hour before, and had said his mother was waiting for him out there on the other side, and had asked them to row him across, and they had done as he wanted."

"He has no mother," said Carry. "I must go to him. Pray take me across after him." They did so willingly, but cautioned her not to loiter on the sands, as the tide was coming in.

She had hardly gone many steps when she caught sight of him at some distance from her. He seemed hesitating which way to go; but before she could get near him, the sound of the waves which were rolling in with the coming tide struck upon his ear. He turned and fled along the sands, with a speed which the growing darkness made it impossible for Carry to at once overtake him. A terrible panic came over her. The sea was on her track, closing in upon her with its relentless tide. She was now among the dissected fragments of land which border the bay, always unsafe, but now channeled in and out with water. She found herself almost surrounded. One way alone was still open toward firm ground; but on the other side, away where the sea had already invaded the land more rapidly, she saw the white gleaming figure of the poor boy.

Turning from the only path which led to safety, she crossed the dangerous eddies which separated them, and reached the place where he stood. His limbs, paralyzed with cold, could barely support him. He saw her, and stretched out his hands toward her. "Ma mère, c'est toi?" he whispered, and his cold lips were pressed to hers. She would not undeceive him; it was a moment of ecstasy for him. But poor Carry felt the sea splashing round them; one moment more and the waves, washing over them, carried them away. Her last effort was to clasp the child to her bosom. The drowning girl could only raise one despairing cry, and the stifling waters closed over her.

But happily, before she sank, one bent upon saving her was close at hand with a small boat and two strong rowers; guided by her cry, he had been able to reach the spot in time to catch her by her white garments, as she floated by on the dark waters, and to draw her and her new, alas! lifeless burden into the boat. The oars glanced like lightning through the waters as they bore them back to the town.

George Leslie, on arriving at Dover, had received a hurried note from the Châtelaine, saying that, as all her friends were going, she intended to leave St. Valéry at once, and would be glad if he would meet her in London.

Not knowing what might happen to the child he had intrusted to Carry if her mother took her away, he thought it best to return immediately and make fresh arrangements; so, leaving his yacht at Dover he recrossed, and hastened on by train to St. Valéry. He had just arrived, and was on his way to Métairie, when he met Celestine full of terror and dismay, from whom he learnt all that had happened.

He instantly realized the danger Carry and the child were in. Scattering money and promises, he obtained instant help. And well it was he made no delay, or Carry would have been lost to him forever. As for the little child, the object of so much solicitude, this time he was doomed. All the efforts of the courageous girl had failed to save him. The little spirit must have departed with the first waves which washed over them. But her self-devotion was not altogether useless; for her kisses was on his lips, and intense joy was in his heart, and he believed he was with his mother. This must have been his last sensation; and many tears were shed by loving friends as they laid him in the little grave by her side.

Six months after a carriage drove up to Kinsdale Castle; a lady and gentleman got out; they entered quietly and silently. The young wife, for a golden circlet glistened on her left hand, leant on her husband's arm, who looked down upon her with unspeakable tenderness. It was George Leslie, whom all now justly recognised as the Earl of Kinsdale, and Carry his wife. They had been married some few weeks and were now coming home. But as in their first days of sorrow, so now still a shadow would often pass over their enjoyment. They could not forget "Renée la belle" and her beautiful boy, and their untimely deaths. But no one knew of the secret tie which had bound them to the late Earl; it was no longer necessary to divulge it.

The Châtelaine knows but little of what really took place. She declares to her friends that she is almost as well pleased as if she had been a Countess herself. She plumes herself on her wonderful sagacity, and says her daughter would never have been one but for her and her *fête* at the Chateau de Vimeret.

FORSAKEN.

She stood within the bayed recess,
And gazed out on the sleeping sea,
Bathed in the starlight's loveliness,
As still as mortal things may be:
Far off she saw the fisher's sail,
The one lone thing upon the wave.
She murmured: "Ah! the love he gave,
Than that slight bark was far more frail."

She leaned against the tapestry;
The vision of a long-lost son
In faded colors curiously
With antique shapes was worked thereon.
Still gazed she—could no more discern
The shadows on the ocean vast;
Beneath the horizon sank the mast.
She whispered, "He will ne'er return."

There came up from the darkened west
A cloud with ever-deepening frown;
The waves awoke, and from their crest
Snow-flakes by rising winds were blown.
The white cliffs took a wilder form,
In broken shafts the moonbeams slid,
The frightened stars their glories hid,
She sadly sighed, "There comes a storm."

The fierce night bellowed into day,
The cruel day thundered into night,
Till once again the pallid gray
Waxed stronger into noontide's light;
The wild winds hush into a psalm,
And softer sounds the heavens fill;
A sweet voice whispers, "Peace! be still!"
She murmured low, "There comes a calm."

God's acre owns another mound;
The grass with fresh-dropped tears is wet
Where loving hands have planted round
The lily and the violet.
Years pass. There comes across the sea
A man whose brow is lined with care;
He seeks that grave—he bows him there—
"Oh, Lilian! I come back to thee!"

—*Once a Week.*

RELICS OF THE DRUIDS IN FRANCE.—A correspondent of a French journal describes a journey which he recently paid to Carnac, to examine the Druidical remains of a place which has been termed the Stonehenge of France. He says: On reaching Auray by rail from Lorient, we hired a vehicle to take us to Carnac, about an hour's drive. The country is delightful, and we had the good fortune to hit upon a splendid day. A pair of lean and ugly, but amazingly active, Breton nags brought us at length to the celebrated Druidical temple, or cemetery, whatever it may be, which is considered second only to Stonehenge. It occupies a field not much more than two acres in extent; nearly all the stones were upright, but nowhere topped with crosspieces; those which lay on the ground had evidently been transported thither from some distance. They were all enormous, certainly; but imagination had pictured them to us somewhat bigger. Further on, we found a second field of equal extent, but the stones here could not compete in size with the preceding ones. At both these places we were followed by a *cortége* of youthful descendants of CASSIBELAUNUS or VORTIGERN, who obtained a sou for showing us what we could not help seeing. Our driver now took us to the village, and employed some rhetoric to convince us of the necessity of seeing the church. We complied rather reluctantly, but had no reason after all to repent of our visit. We learned from the sexton that the porch, rather tastefully designed, had been built under LOUIS XVI., and that the architect had actually committed the Vandalism of borrowing his materials from the Druidical monuments, which we were assured had, within the memory of men now living, occupied twice their present extent. The stones of Carnac are now under the protection of the State, and it is therefore to be hoped they will not be exposed to further depredation. The high altar is graced with two splendid groups of angels in white marble, undoubtedly by a good hand, but they bore marks of the bullets of the revolutionists who visited the church after the unfortunate Legitimist attempt to land at Quiberon, which is three leagues distant. The pulpit has a beautiful wrought-iron balustrade, executed by the same artist that made the railings of the palace of Versailles; but what interested us most was a collection of stone beads found in the tumuli of the vicinity; they had evidently formed part of Druidical necklaces. There were also a few remnants of human bones, reduced to a fossil state. We thought, on examining them, and finding them reduced to a state approaching to pulverulence, there was some reason to suppose that, if fossil human bones were so seldom found, it was owing to their being much more liable to destruction than those of animals. If this argument has any weight, the antiquity of many may be carried much further back than it is now by geologists. From the church we proceeded to the Mont St. Michael, a lofty tumulus raised by Celtic hands. From its top, where a chapel now stands, a beautiful view of the sea and surrounding country is obtained; but the chief interest of the mound lies in its bowels. Unfortunately the roof of its chamber, consisting of enormous slabs, is in such a ruinous state that strangers are not now admitted to visit it. After this, we drove at random right and left, visiting various *menhirs* and *dolmens*, sprinkled about the country in all directions. One of them had been half demolished by driving a road across; but others were fortunately beyond the "pale of civilization." One of them consisted of a square chamber formed of upright slabs, and roofed with really colossal ones; it measured about forty square feet, and was accessible by a narrow passage of similar construction, and at least twenty feet in length, and everywhere was demanded the inevitable sou to the descendants of the Knights of the Round Table, whose stock of French is limited to saying: "*Monsieur, donnez-moi un sou.*" Our trip ended in a visit to the inn of Plougharnel, where we saw a large gold collar, two bracelets of the same metal, and a variety of flint hatchets, all found in the Druidical tumuli of the vicinity, the landlord, having, at his own expense, had excavations made, for which he obtained a medal at the exhibition of 1867.

EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.—Exercise is, no more than food, a thing to be taken and profited by [illegible]. The child who should be compelled every day to swallow a breakfast and a dinner composed of objects disgusting to it, would never be expected by any sane person to thrive thereon. But it is often assumed that the same girl will obtain all the benefit of exercise if obliged to walk solemnly up and down a terrace for so many hours, or to use the dumb-bells and perform calisthenic exercises in her dull school room. Real exercise, especially in youth, must be joyous exercise spontaneously taken, not as a medicine, but with eagerness of natural appetite. Romping games in childhood—puss in the corner, blind-man's buff, and all the delightful variations on Prisoner's Base, French and English, Petits Pacquets, and Battledore,—and all with screaming permitted *ad libitum*, are for indoors. Out of doors: Come Hunt the Hare, and Hide and Seek, and hoop, and ball, and cricket, and kite-flying, and above all that blessed thing, "Playing in the Hay." Are these all "dreadfully unlady-like" and calculated for the production of tom-boys? Never believe a word of it. The most high-bred of women have been the most free and joyous of children. Then come a little later, or almost as soon, the two great exercises of ladies, whereby more health and vigor can be gained by ladies than in any other way, namely, gardening and riding. Oh! fathers of daughters who will by-and-by ask you to spend thousands in paying their milliners' bills, taking them to fashionable resorts, and giving them rich settlements; will you not spare a few tens or hundreds to give them the scrap of garden, or the rough pony which will secure for them health and bloom and years of strength and life which all your thousands cannot buy a few years hence. Of all the penny-wise pound-foolish policies in the world is that which grudges the girl of fourteen her pony or her half rood of ground, and lavishes on her, four years afterward, silks and jewels and all the costly appurtenances of fashionable life. How is it that HARRIET HOSMER has become the woman of whom America is so proud, England so fond? Because her father taught her to ride and shoot before GIBSON taught her to model "Sleeping Fawns;" because she possesses physical strength, energy and joyous animal spirits, such as win every prize and charm every heart.—*Putnam's Magazine for August.*

TWO ACTRESSES.

Among the half-dozen actresses whom I have known, two, who are no longer living—SONTAG and RACHEL—left impressions upon me, as women, that I am sure will never be obscured by time's attrition. Both were of humble birth, and both were remarkable for the distinguished elegance of their manners; but with this difference: that SONTAG, charming and elegant on the stage, was more charming and more elegant in private; while RACHEL, who behind the footlights was the ideal of a Queen or a great lady of the old school, in private, although courteous and well mannered, showed the stamp of her origin and her profession—how, I cannot tell, but there it was, unmistakably. SONTAG, if she had been born Countess DE ROSSI, or, for that matter, DE MONTMORENCI, could not have shown in her personal bearing nobility of a higher, simpler type; but on the stage she was surpassed in this respect by the Jewess, who, as unable in private to conceal her breeding as her race, showed yet upon the stage the command and the graciousness of those who are born in the purple. Saying this, one day, to the late eccentric Count GUROWSKI, I was pleased, and not surprised, to have the curt reply, "Oui! RACHEL is the one-ly *grand dame* on dthe tay-ahtre." SONTAG, when I knew her, was a mature woman, and my senior by many years; and yet, notwithstanding this, and a knowledge of the world besides, that showed itself in all she did and said, and which rivalled that of her gambling husband, she seemed to me to diffuse around her all the influences of youth. A freshness as delicate as the first perfumes of early Spring was hers, an unaffected softness of manner, that had the gratefulness of balm, and its virtue. She had the tenderness and crispness of youth, without its greenness. I have rarely met a girl of 17 so young as SONTAG was at 45. I have said nothing of her beauty, for that was well known to all men. And when I saw it still preserved, I then first recollected that I had heard of it before I was old enough to know what woman's beauty was; but I had not heard of her hand, which was beautiful enough to worship, as we may worship all perfection. And this woman, so beautiful, so winning in her ways, so charming as a singer and an actress, was also clever in the most attractive form of female cleverness. She talked well, without sententiousness and without learning; and she had humor, as much as becomes a truly feminine woman. I shall never forget her description of the pompous dullness of the dinners and the evenings at the country-houses of English noblemen and gentlemen to which she was invited, after her marriage with Count ROSSI and her retirement from the stage. The essays in gallantry of men who had been fox-hunting or shooting all day, and who came home tired and hungry to get themselves up in festive apparel, and to eat a heavy dinner and drink heavy wine, were not much to her taste; although, if she were half as lively under their infliction as she was in describing it, she must have been a priceless creature amid all that dullness. Only one indication of her humble origin and of self-consciousness escaped her. I happened to mention that I had followed a procession, in a large city, for the purpose of observing the people called out by its passage, and that I had found the prettiest women among those in the lower conditions of life. "Ah," she said, slightly dropping her eyelids, "it is always so." Her sudden death in Mexico was generally attributed to poison, her husband, it is said, having thus avenged himself of her love for a tenor singer who was in their company. I have never believed this story. Count ROSSI may not have been too good a man thus to relieve himself of a woman who, by her own exertions, had restored him, in a great measure at least, the fortune he had wasted; but she loved the unworthy husband for whom she labored.

RACHEL talked more of the stage and of literature than SONTAG did. She made an admission to me one evening that was surprising. She had been playing *Phèdre*, with grandeur, and great power over the emotions of her audience; but she spoke to me, with a naturalness that she never surpassed on the stage, of her weariness of French tragedy, of its sentimentality, its prosiness and its stilted verse. "Oh, that I had learned English, that I might play SHAKESPEARE! but now it is too late." "What, are you not satisfied with RACINE, or even with CORNEILLE?" "No; CORNEILLE has moments, and one can make something out of RACINE by much study of the best parts." I complimented her upon her *Phèdre*, which, although an unpleasant character, seemed to me one that gave scope for fine acting. "Yes, I have an opportunity for doing something; but that boy," waving her hand as if *Hippolytus* were present, "what does he do but spout nonsense! And that old man with his monster," (referring to *Theramène's* description of the death of *Hippolyte*,) "and all the rest—how stupid (*bête*) it is! Give me SHAKESPEARE."

If this was a delicate compliment to a man of SHAKESPEARE's race, and a student of his works, it was a very elaborate and superfluous one. I am inclined to think that it was not so; but a genuine expression of opinion and feeling which she might not have been willing to avow to a Frenchman. She was right as to her capacity. To see her play *Cleopatra* or *Lady Macbeth* would have been worth a voyage to Europe. She was born to play—perhaps with the capacity to be—*Lady Macbeth*; and, except her black hair, to look the wife of *Cawdor*, who, I do not doubt, was just such a lithe, spiritual, alluring female fiend as she; or perhaps bright, and sunny, and sweet, and surely yellow-haired, like LYDIA THOMPSON, who herself has capacities for tragedy in the fine lines of her face. As for those big, black, bony *Lady Macbeths*, that stalk about the stage and stare out of pictures, they might drive a soldier to seek death upon the field, but they could tempt him neither to marriage nor to murder.

The last time I saw RACHEL to speak with her was on the occasion of her last appearance in the full possession of her powers. I was in Boston, and she played *Adrienne Le Couvreur*. Of course I did not miss that performance, and it was unusually firm and finished, even for her. It seemed to me as if she were playing it for her own delight, and that she gave herself up to the impersonation of the unhappy actress with such abandonment of self that she really suffered the pangs she simulated, and inflicted them upon her own soul with a fierce joy. Walking in the lobby, between two acts, I met the manager, Mr. BARRY, who soon asked me if I was acquainted with Mlle. RACHEL, and then kindly proposed that I should go behind the scenes and send my name to her dressing-room. I did so. My card found her ready dressed for the next act, and she came immediately out. I stood by the front, and she came on at the back. The stage was deep, and down the long and dimly-lighted aisle between the side scenes and the wall she came with swift steps, the golden sequins of her Venetian head-dress glittering in the glossy darkness of her hair, and her black eyes burning so brightly that when she first appeared I saw them gleaming through the gloom before I saw the sequins. She put out both hands for a greeting that was rather Anglo-Saxon than French in its simple heartiness, and, after a few inquiries about people in New-York, we fell into general talk, and I told her how very much I had enjoyed the performance that evening. A slight tinge of color came into her pale face, (which the coming scene required not to be touched with rouge,) not, I believe, at my compliment, but at her own consciousness, as she replied, "Ah! Yes! I am delighted; for this evening I am playing with my whole heart."

After a conversation of a few minutes, in which she was full of life and spirit, she asked me to call on her the next day, when, as she did not play that evening, she would be entirely at liberty, and to come about eleven o'clock. I turned my head an instant toward Mr. BARRY, who stood a little behind me; and, although my movement was as slight and as quick as possible, when I looked again she was vanished out of sight. There was not a foot-fall, or the rustle of a gown, or even the clink of two sequins. I saw no trace or sign of the woman with whom I had been speaking the twinkling of an eye before. It was as if she had been swallowed by the earth, or to speak in keeping with the place where we were, as if she had gone down at my feet through a noiseless trap. I turned, with a look of amazement, to the manager, who said: "Just like her. Now she will stand by herself and take no notice of anything till it's time for her to go on. Will you go to your box?" For, with all his polite attention, Mr. BARRY, like a sensible manager, was not inclined to have loungers on the stage while the business of the scene was going on. But I needed no invitation to hasten to see the performance from the front.

The next morning I called at the appointed hour; and after waiting rather longer than I thought I should have been kept alone when I was expected, the door opened, and there appeared, not RACHEL, but her sister Mlle. SARAH, who brought RACHEL's regrets. She was not well enough to see any one. She was feverish, had a cough, and must nurse herself for to-morrow evening. I took this for a woman's and, if the ladies of the stage will pardon me for saying so, an actress' put-off. I remembered her high condition the evening before, and did not believe that she was ill at all; but that being lazy, or bored, or indifferent, or occupied more to her taste, she had sent me this excuse. I should have felt certain of it if she had sent me also a certificate of her condition from her physician. But I wronged her. She had received her death-warrant, and was never well again. She played afterward, but her performances were unequal in quality, and were frequently interrupted by her inability to bear the fatigue of acting; and ere long she went back across the ocean to die. Trifling as my misjudgment was—one of a kind that a man runs the risk of at least twelve times a year—I never looked again into her fading eyes, or heard her short, sharp cough, without a guilty feeling. And still I have it, mingled with my pleasure at the thought that I saw, under such circumstances, and with such stimulating condiment of personal intercourse, the last really complete performance of her whom I believe to have been the greatest actress the world ever saw.

Will the world see another RACHEL? I think not. Nature is not exhausted; but her riches are taken from her bosom only when they supply a need; and the need of great actors, or even of acting of a high grade, seems to be no longer felt. The drama, as an intellectual diversion of the mind from one channel of thought into another, has passed away, I think, forever. The public—even the cultivated public—in all countries, prefers that kind of theatrical entertainment at which it is not required to think. It asks, not diversion—a turning of the mind from one object to another—but the pleasure of the senses while the mind lies dormant. It seeks only to be amused. Of this mood, burlesque or "spectacular extravaganza" is the natural and inevitable product. We, of Anglo-Saxon race at least, have probably seen the last of our legitimate drama.—*Richard Grant White, in the Galaxy, for August.*

FLIRTING.—There are certain things which can never be accurately described—things so shadowy, so fitful, so dependent on the mood of the moment, both in the audience and the actor, that analysis and representation are equally at fault. And flirting is one of them. What is flirting? Who can define or determine? It is more serious than talking nonsense, and not so serious as making love; it is not chaff, and it is not feeling; it means something more than indifference, and yet something less than affection; it binds no one, it commits no one; it only raises expectations in the individual, and sets society on the lookout for results; it is a plaything in the hands of the inexperienced, but a deadly weapon against the breast of the unwary; and it is a thing so vague, so protean, that the most accurate measurer of moral values would be puzzled to say where it exactly ends and where serious intentions begin. But again we ask, What is flirting? What constitutes its essence? What makes the difference between it and chaff on the one hand, and it and love-making on the other? Has it a cumulative power; and according to the old saying of many a little making a mickle, does a long series of small flirtings make up a concrete whole of love? Or is it like an unmortared heap of bricks—possibilities of utility if conditions were changed, but valueless as things are? The man who would be able to reduce flirting to a definite science, who could analyze its elements and codify its laws, would be doing infinite service to his generation; but we fear that this would be as difficult as finding the pot of gold under the end of a rainbow, or catching small birds with a pinch of salt. Every one has his or her own ideas of what constitutes flirting; consequently every one judges of that pleasant exercise according to individual temperament and experience. Faded flowers, who see impropriety in everything they are no longer able to enjoy, say, with more or less severity, that Henry and Angelina are flirting if they are laughing and whispering in an alcove together, probably at the most innocent nonsense in the world; but the fact that they are enjoying themselves in their own way, albeit a silly one, is enough for the faded flower to think they are after mischief, flirting being to her mind about the worst piece of mischief that fallen humanity can perpetrate. The world would be very dull without that innocent kind of nonsense which often goes by the name of flirting—that pleasant something which is more than mere acquaintanceship and less than formal loverhood—that bright and animated intercourse, which makes the hours pass so easily, yet which leaves no bitter pang of self-reproach; that indefinite and undefinable interest by which the one man or the one woman becomes a kind of microcosm for the time, the epitome of all that is pleasant and all that is lovely. The only caution to be observed is, not to go too far.—*Saturday Review.*

TEACHING THIMBLERIGGERS.—Visiting a sick thimblerigger with a young missionary, I requested the latter to talk with him on religious subjects. He did so, detailing to him the fallen condition of mankind, the need of salvation, and the redemption of Christ, reading to the sick man, in proof of what he said, passages from the gospels. The poor fellow listened and acquiesced. To every interrogation of the missionary he answered, "Certainly, sir,"—"In course, sir!" so that my companion was greatly encouraged. I saw, however, that it was all deception, and stepping forward, said, "JOE, my boy, the minister is very kind, and now I will ask you a few questions. "Do you know who Jesus Christ was?"

"Well, no," said he after a pause, "I should say that's werry hard to tell."

"Do you know why He died on the cross?"

"No, that I don't."

"Can you tell me who the Trinity are?"

"No, Sir."

"Are you a sinner?"

"Oh, certainly, Sir. We are all sinners—miserable sinners."

"Have you ever done wrong?"

"Why no; I don't consider as I ever have; not as I can remember."

"But do you not think, Joe, that you are a sinner?"

"Oh, certainly, Sir; we are all sinners."

"What is a sinner, JOE?"

"Well, blest if I know. I never had no head-piece."

And yet this man was among the shrewdest of criminals who had ever been admitted at Pentonville, and could both read and write."—*Putnam's Magazine for August.*

AN ESQUIMAUX PARLIAMENT.—After the expenses of the very elaborate machinery of a company of Government merchants is defrayed, a quarter of the profits of the trade is credited to each district, to be again distributed among the natives. About £11,000 is the average amount derived from the sale of the oil, walrus and narwhal ivory, whalebone, sealskins, &c., in Copenhagen; and supposing the share of the profit from this falling to the settlement of Egedesminde to be £50—which is, I suspect, more than the average—it would be distributed in the course of the year by a sort of hyperborean parliament called the Partisok. This assemblage is composed of representatives chosen by universal suffrage from all the little Esquimaux fishing stations, each outpost returning one member—generally some talkative old fellow, not of much use as a seal hunter, but who is intimately acquainted with everybody. The President of this body is the Governor, and the priest, doctor and assistant trader have also seats in it. All the native members wear a scarlet cap with a white band, with the badge of the Royal Board of Greenland Trade in front—a bear rampant, its head surmounted by a crown. They meet generally in the Winter, when traveling from settlement to settlement over the frozen sea is easy. Then assemble from all the outposts the claimants—the clients of the Partisok. A widow will say that her husband is

dead, and it is now time that her boy should learn to kill seals in his kayak, but she cannot afford to pay anybody to teach him. The Partisok in its wisdom votes the munificent sum of five rigsdaler per annum for that purpose. Then a young fellow comes—blushing through the oleaginous dirt on his cheeks—and avows that he is going to be married, and has not money to purchase a musket or a kayak; and, with a deal of good advice from the assembled sages, he is lent the money for a term of years. Or a family is in poor circumstances, the seal catcher of the family being sick, and to them a sum for their immediate necessities is voted; and so on until the balance is expended.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ROSE, THE CLOUD, AND THE ORIOLE.

A FABLE WITHOUT A MORAL.

Rose of Damascus—rose of all—
Queen of the roses of the world!
The only flower that ere his fall
Adam thought fit to pluck for Eve.
As once, she lay in slumber curled,
And he, though half afraid to speak,
Said, "Lovely being, by your leave,
Your husband gives you this—and this;"
Then laid a rose upon her cheek—
A damask rose, and kiss.

The rose before was not as red.
But Eve awoke. And such a blush,
With her smile mingling, overspread
Her face, that instantly the flow'r
Felt through its veins new coloring rush,
Till every petal showed the stain!
And so, in midsummer's best hour,
Upon July's most radiant morn,
The queen of all the rosy train,
The damask rose was born!
When Eve awoke, and hand in hand
They walked to where the strawberries grew,
An oriole from an elm that fanned
These earliest lovers, on the rose
Lighted; and straight he caught its hue:
His white and red to orange turned,
Then the sly bird his moment chose,
And snatched it from her hand, and fled
Far as an opal cloud that burned
In the bright blue o'erhead.

Now when thou watchest in the West
The dying colors of the day,
Think of the damask rose that prest
Her cheek whom we our Mother call,
As dreaming in her bower, she lay;
Remember, too, the oriole's theft,
First theft that was—'ere Adam's fall
And in the crimson clouds behold,
Unless thy heart all Faith have left,
His orange and his gold.
—*T. W. Parsons, in the Galaxy for August.*

A PERSIAN FETE.—A letter from Teheran of the 20th May, in the *Journal Officiel*, says: "The festival of the Moharrem, which has just been celebrated here, as well as in the principal towns of Persia, possesses in the eyes of the population a particularly patriotic and religious character, and is each year attended by a large concourse of spectators. No Persian *fête* excites the same measure of enthusiasm and emotion; the eagerness and excitement of the population during the ceremony show to what a degree the people are sensible to the historical recollections which that solemnity is intended to commemorate. These rejoicings are held in honor of the family of ALI, son-in-law of the Prophet, and the founder of the Great Schism of the Chyites, which religion has become the particular form of Islamism in Persia. They are a remembrance of the tragic death of the Iman HOSSEIN, son of ALI, and husband of the last Sassanide King that reigned over Persia. That personage, the chief of the Hachemites, was the most formidable rival of the Caliph JESID, who belonged to the family of the Ommiades. The latter laid a snare for his adversary, by leading him to suppose that a large number of partisans were ready to raise in his favor as soon as he should appear on the banks of the Euphrates. HOSSEIN, in opposition to the advice of his friends, started with his family to place himself at the head of the populations he had been led to believe were devoted to his cause; he crossed the desert with a numerous suite, including women and children, but in the plain of Kerbelah he was attacked by 5,000 horsemen of the enemy, and was killed after an obstinate struggle. The Sultan of Damascus dismissed the sisters and children of ALI and of HOSSEIN, and sent them to Medina, whence they returned to Persia. The twelve Imans of the Persian religion are ALI, his brother HASSAN, and his son HOSSEIN, and the children of the last-named to the third generation. It will be readily understood what pious recollections the sanguinary episode of Kerbelah has left in the minds of the Persians, whose nationality, not less than their religion, is interested in the incidents of that tragedy. The plain where it took place has consequently remained celebrated in the reminiscences of the Chyites; numerous pilgrims go to weep and pray on the spot which witnessed twelve centuries ago that scene of slaughter, and every year the festival of the Moharrem reawakens a general feeling of sadness in the minds of the people. Those *fêtes* take place under the form of dramatic performances; the public squares are formed into theatres, on which pieces similar to the ancient mysteries recall to mind all the incidents which led to the defeat and massacre of the Iman HOSSEIN. The Persian people witness those representations with real grief, which is manifested by lamentations and tears. They feel that Persia and the national religion are personified in the drama. What further adds to their emotion is that the authors and actors of these tragedies are, in general, descendants of the Prophet. Those individuals occupy an honorable place among the Persian clergy, or rather form a sort of free Church. They enjoy little consideration from the mollahs and learned men of the country, and the religious chiefs do not approve of these performances, which to them appear to contain details little in conformity with the spirit as well as the letter of the Koran, and which, besides, have the evil of placing on the stage the family of the Prophet. But the people, on the contrary, look with great favor on those performers, and treat them with the greatest sympathy and respect."

THE GREENLAND LADIES.—Women are here in the trader's shop in abundance, most of them trying to obtain goods on credit. Greenland women, as a rule, are excessively bad housewives. Before marriage they are clean in their persons and attire, and everything that an Arctic lover of right constituted mind could desire. But once married they sink into slatterns—careless of person, house, and family, and negligent of the duties expected from every Greenlander's wife. There was a great seal hunter at Claushavn, called TIMOTHEUS DAVID, known, in one day, to have killed twenty-three seals and one white whale. I saw him once bring some skins to trade which were refused on account of their being half rotten. "What can I do?" the poor man replied. "She" (looking cautiously around)—"She won't look after them." This man's wife, before marriage, was the best tailoress in the settlement. Now she is a dirty slattern, and will do nothing, not even make her husband's and children's clothes, nor even dress the skins, as every Greenland wife is expected to do. He is camped on an island just off shore, and has come for a woman to dress the skins, for which service he must of course pay her, while his lazy wife looks on. Yet the unfortunate wight cannot, as in the old times of TOURNOURSOAK and the heathen ANGEKOKS, send his worthless wife about her business, because the Lutheran Church, which he has adopted, does not allow of such a proceeding; and if he gives her a good caning, as she richly deserves, or even speaks crossly to her, she will inform the "proester" when he comes round, and the poor man will be read a long lecture upon the iniquity of his ways, and forever there will settle upon him the priestly scowl, as he is pointed out as a vicious creature, an example unto all refractory seal-catchers.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A CONSCIENTIOUS M. P.—In 1654, PHILIP MEADOWS, who had acted as assistant Latin secretary with MILTON, having been sent on a mission to Denmark, MARVELL was appointed to the vacant place. Of the nature of his duties we get some idea from the curious collection of the Latin letters of the Commonwealth published in 1676, and certainly they had a wide range; from remonstrances about the treatment of the Protestants in Piedmont to demands for redress in the matter of the ship "*cui nomen, the Water Dog*, magister Garbrand Peters," or on behalf of the owners of the "navis *Lodovicus*, sive anglice the *Little Lewis*." His first appearance in Parliament is generally stated to have been at the Restoration; but the Parliamentary history shows that he was returned for Hull more than a year earlier, and sat in RICHARD CROMWELL's Parliament, which met Jan. 27, 1658-9. He was returned a second time for the short Parliament which met April 25, 1660; and again in 1661 for the very long one which, in time, earned the distinctive title of the Pensionary Parliament, and which outlasted his life. His letter to the Mayor of Hull on this occasion affords an illustration of the Arcadian simplicity with which elections were managed in those days: "I perceive," he says "you have again, as if it were a thing of course, made choice of me, now the third time, to serve you in Parliament," suggesting an immunity from canvassing and speech-making on one side, and popular excitement on the other, which it is not easy to realize in more prosaic times. * * * At the Restoration a resolution was passed forbidding any publication of the proceedings of the House without special leave. The represented were, therefore, left wholly in the dark as to these matters, unless they happened to have a conscientious representative like MARVELL, who, beside his duties as a legislator, was willing to undertake also those of a reporter. It is said that during the session he rarely missed a post, in which case the mass of his letters in the possession of the Corporation of Hull probably form a collection as valuable, from an historical and political point of view, as any in the kingdom, and scarcely inferior in general interest to the Pepys and Evelyn diaries. It was apparently no trifling addition to the labors of a seat. On one occasion he says, "The business of the House hath been of late so earnest, daily, and so long that I have not had the time, and scarce the vigor, left me by night to write to you; and to-day, because I would not omit any longer, I lose my dinner to make sure of this letter; and on another, apologizing for a hurriedly-written letter, "Really I have, by ill-chance, neither eat nor drank from yesterday at noon till 6 o'clock to-night, when the House rose."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

LADIES AND THEIR DOGS.—While we fully recognize the principle that it is wrong to do evil that good may come, and must ever reprobate all vagueness in the cardinal distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, we cannot help regarding the professional dog-stealer as a useful member of society in a crowded city such as ours. A habit is obtaining among ladies of fashion to carry about with them unhealthy, blinking, long-haired curs, which bear the same relation to the noble specimens of doghood that an honorary volunteer Colonel does to a man of war and battles. Were it not for a wholesome dread of the dog-stealer, it is very probable that this foolish fashion would become still more prevalent. That a middle-aged spinster, eager for an object on which to concentrate those stores of love which lie fallow in her virgin bosom, should, in default of anything better, take to her heart a poll-parrot, a tomcat, or a spaniel, is an amiable folly which it would be cruel to criticise harshly. But now a days blooming matrons seem to have become infected with the same mania, and take their afternoon drive in the park without their children, and with their cur. A witty Frenchman, whose avocations kept him a good deal away from home, once stated that on his marrying a wife who, he thought, was inclined to be somewhat flighty, he gave her a lap-dog, and when he found that the creature ran up to lick the hand of a young spark dancing attendance on his wife, he ordered him in future to be denied admission to his house. In England, happily, such precautions are not necessary to secure the sanctity of the domestic hearth, but our Cornelias ought to remember that their children, and not their spaniels, should be the jewels with which they should be proud to show themselves in public places.—*London Daily News.*

AN EXCITING CHASE WITH A SALMON.—It is 1:30 o'clock, and we are rapidly approaching Newburg. A council of war determines that, at all hazards, we must get to shore; and, as if in furtherance of our determination, the fish makes toward the island. We push on, parallel with him, and regardless of the splice, until the boat actually touches the bottom for a moment, imparting to the third man the most pleasurable sensation he has yet felt. The next moment we are rowing hard out into mid-channel, for a sudden rush has run all the line off the reel but ten yards or so. This is our first and last contact with the shore from the beginning to the end. He still makes seawards; but we observe with much satisfaction that the tide shows signs of turning, and we hope soon to find ourselves moving homeward. The change of tide seems to make the fish frantic. We are never still for half a minute, and never cease wondering what his size must be if his strength is so enormous and so untiring. Finally, he decides on going up with the tide, and he goes at so merry a rate that the third man is encouraged to bring out three sandwiches of potted grouse—our whole supply of food—and eats his share. A strong cold wind from the sea, and a heavy fall of rain soon come to dampen his satisfaction, and he is reduced to the verge of despair. Double himself up as he will, his waterproof will not cover the whole of him; and as he must sacrifice his legs or his head, he elects to save the legs. The waves become embarrassing, and the boat is no longer easy to manage. A new fiend enters the fish, and makes him play the maddest pranks imaginable. We have for some time discussed the probability of his being a strong fish hooked foul, which would account for some part of his power; but just when the waves are at the highest, and the boat is blowing up the river close upon the fish, out he springs two feet into the air, a monster as large as a well-grown boy, with the line leading fair up to his snout. "Never land that fellow with a couple of trout-lines or any other line," is the fisherman's verdict; and, as if to confirm it a cry comes the next minute, "The line has parted!" Sure enough one strand has gone, owing to the constant friction of the wet line running through the rings for so many hours, and within twenty yards of the end of the line there is an ugly place two inches long, with only two strands out of three remaining. * * * Time passes on as we drift slowly up the river toward Elcho. Ten o'clock strikes, and we determine to wait till dawn, and then land and try conclusions with the monster that has had us fast for ten hours. The tide begins to turn, and Jimmy utters gloomy forebodings of our voyage down to the sea in the dark. The fish feels the change of the tide, and becomes more demoniacal than ever. For half an hour he is in one incessant flurry, and at last, for the first time, he rises to the surface, and through the dark night we can hear and see the huge splashes he makes as he rolls and beats the water.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

MAID AND MISTRESS.—I took ANN into consultation when I had settled these weighty questions, and arranged with her, not without some little unwillingness on her part, that I should take the dusting of my pretty little drawing-room entirely into my own care. More than this she would not permit, and after a bit I saw that she was right. ANN I could see would be slow to love me, but she loved something better than me; she had a stern recognition of her duty, and carried it out with a cool inflexibility which could not fail to win my respect. I think myself that I always liked her better than she did me; that, apart from any recompense I had the power to make her by wages, board, and lodging, I felt that there was much which I could not pay for and very much in her lot for which I could not atone. This made me grateful; I never could help remembering that our situations might have been reversed. How much was I the better that I should have the privilege of ordering her about?—of sitting at ease while she worked?—of putting on pretty clothes, and going out into the sunshine while she was cleaning at home? At the same time that I remembered this, I led her to see that in many things her lot had its advantages over mine. Her responsibilities were less,—"the cares of this world," the taxes, the rates, even her wages pressed upon me as they never could upon her; and if it was my privilege to be served, still it was my duty to think of and provide for her as well as myself. To regulate my work so that it should not press upon her; and while she had only to do the work set her, I had to think a good deal over the arrangements necessary to save trouble, even in so tiny a household as mine.—*Married, by Mrs. C. J. Newby.*

The City of Louisville Sued by a Negro for Bounty Paid to His Master.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 15.

During the late war Mayor KAYE, in obedience to the City Council, advertised that the city would pay a bounty of $300 to anybody who would enlist as one of the quota of soldiers which Louisville was required to furnish. At that time slavery existed, but, under LINCOLN's proclamation, every slave who enlisted was declared free, and, *vi et armis*, was protected against the claims of his master. A negro slave enlisted, his enlistment was credited on the city's quota, and the city authorities paid the promised $300 bounty, not to the man, but to his master. Now the negro brings suit in the United States Circuit Court for the recovery of the $300, which, he contends, the city promised him, and which he claims that he earned and is entitled to under any fair interpretation of the Mayor's advertisement. He contends that by the act of enlistment he became free and legally competent to claim and recover the wages and rewards of his army service. This case is now on Judge BALLARD's docket. Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL for the plaintiff, and Ex-Governor BRAMLETTE and Judge BULLITT for the city.

We understand that the defence will rely, to some extent on the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the act under which certain counties sought to raise bounty money by taxing alike those liable to draft and those who were not liable. As the decision involves the legal status and rights of slaves enlisted under LINCOLN's proclamation, besides other novel law points, and as counsel are eminent lawyers, the argument and decision of the case will be looked for with considerable interest.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From La Follet.

We are fast approaching that season of the year when preparations are made for leaving town; and the most useful information we can give to our readers, on the subject of dress, will be some hints as to what is likely to be fashionable for traveling or seaside toilet. Traveling dress is usually made of some material which will stand against a change of weather and not easily crumple—such as foulard, or a mixture of wool and silk, or alpaca—and the colors should be of rather a neutral tint. Nothing is prettier than a gray, or a gray speckled, or buff. They are generally made with a round skirt with two flounces, and a fitting casaque, forming a tunic, with a sash making a pouff behind. An immense number of white dresses are being prepared for the watering places—white over blue, maize, cerise, mauve, &c. They are open up the side, so as to show the colored petticoat, and trimmed all round the opening, as well as at the bottom of the skirt, with narrow flounces, edged with Valenciennes or guipure. The skirts of these are made long; the body is open, and dresses in the front under a bow of ribbon of the same color as the under skirt. A small muslin mantelet, trimmed to match, just held at the waist by the sash, completes this pretty toilet. It appears that white will be as much worn as it was last Summer—white grenadine with satin stripes, tulle, plain or striped, pique, muslin, spotted or plain, &c.—and although flounces are very much in vogue, there are some dresses extremely pretty and simple, trimmed merely with several rows of satin ribbon placed on flat, the bottom of the skirt being edged with a fringe. White pique may be trimmed with narrow fringe, braid, embroidery, or insertion of guipure over a colored ribbon; spotted muslin should have merely a trimming of the material, hemmed. Guipure, narrow tulle and Valenciennes are suitable trimmings for clear muslins and organdis.

Costumes, the under skirt made of checked material, are very much worn, the upper skirt of the same colors, but a pattern of spots; or, perhaps, one striped and the other spotted. Some ladies prefer their costumes of two contrasting colors; but it is very seldom that a combination of color produces so elegant a toilet as one composed entirely of one shade. Short dresses are sometimes made to serve two purposes, in the following manner: A costume is made of a short skirt, more or less trimmed, and with a panier or camargo, and a high body. To convert this into a long dress, a train is made of the same material, and trimmed to match; this is fastened on at the waist under the panier, leaving the front of the dress just as it was. If wished to be quite evening dress, a low body can be made. Open bodies are very fashionable, both with the costumes and the long dresses. Sashes have by no means disappeared, though their make alters considerably from time to time. It would be impossible to describe the immense variety of styles in which they are made. Some are embroidered on the ends with flowers; others are of moire; then there are the "Roman" and "Watteau" sashes, tied at the side, which, it is said, will be favorites at the seaside this year, as well as the black ribbons worked with the colored bouquets. Very pretty little cravats are made to match these sashes. We must not omit to mention that velvet and lace are the trimmings principally in vogue at the present time.

Our list commences with a simple, but very *distingué* costume for a young lady. Costume of pearl-gray cachemire, the under skirt trimmed round the bottom with a bias flounce ten or eleven inches wide, lined with stiff muslin, and set on in large plaits, edged on both sides with a narrow bias of gray taffetas. Upper skirt very short, trimmed with a narrow flounce and looped up at each side so as to form a camargo at the back. Paletot of the same, trimmed round with a narrow flounce; large collar; revers and cuffs of gray taffetas. Sash of taffetas, forming a large bow and two short ends, trimmed with fringe. The costume is very pretty trimmed with white silk and fringe; or made of alpaca, and trimmed with white cotton braid and fringe.

Costume of black or colored faye. Short skirt, with a wide flounce hemmed; over this a flounce of black lace, put on flat, and headed with a ruche of black lace. Upper skirt trimmed with lace and ruche to match, looped up in a pouff at the back. Small casaque, half fitting, of which the basques are cut into four behind, but the front is straight.

Costume of rose and white Chambéry gauze. The under skirt is striped, rose and white, with four flounces a little distance apart, both edges of each flounce being cut in points, and edged with a narrow rose-colored ribbon; the first two are set on so that the stripes run to the right and the other two on to the left, producing a very pretty effect. Upper skirt of plain rose-colored gauze, trimmed with two rows of fringe—one white, the other rose. High open body.

Costume for a little girl, of white foulard, with narrow blue stripes. Short skirt, trimmed round the bottom with a thick *chicorée ruche*. Chemise *russe*, trimmed with a very small ruche of ribbon put on in stripes up the front and round the hanging sleeve. Tunic of white foulard, dotted with small blue flowers, matching the color of the stripe in the under skirt. This tunic is very short, and edged with *chicorée ruche*, and each seam is gathered up under a narrow *plissé* of blue ribbon. Low body to the tunic, without sleeves, and trimmed also with a ribbon *plissé*. Sash of the same material as the tunic, made in several large bows and two short ends, all edged with a *plissé* ribbon.

Costume of pale green taffetas, with a round skirt, trimmed with four narrow flounces. Tunic of Chambéry gauze of a still paler shade, looped up at each side with a bow and ends of taffetas. Body high at the back, and open on the chest, with revers of gauze embroidered with silk to match the taffetas. Half-hanging sleeve, with *bouillonnés* of gauze.

Evening dress of white Chambéry gauze, with a flounce at the bottom, headed by a trimming of gauze, caught together at equal distances by bouquets of flowers. A long wreath of flowers is placed round the skirt, and caught up at each side of the tunic, which forms a pouff at the back and is edged with a flounce. Pointed body, laced at the back. A trimming of *crêpe lisse* and flowers forms a heading to the berthe, which is composed of a frill wider at the front and back than at the shoulders.

A robe of white silk, trimmed with narrow flounces, edged on each side with fringe. Tunic of white China crape, fringed with white feathers, having for a heading a ruche of white silk, edged with fringe. Body lined with white silk, open, and crossed in front with revers. White taffetas sash, trimmed with white fringe.

The diadems on the bonnets continue to be worn very high, and much trimmed with flowers and feathers. Blonde and tulle are the most in request, but many elegant *fanchons* are made of rice straw, trimmed with bouquets of feathers and flowers. Thus a *fanchon* of rice straw, edged with blue satin and blonde, with a bouquet of blue feathers, in the centre of which was an exquisite tea rose. Brides of blonde and blue satin, fastened by a bow.

Another edged with a small wreath of variegated leaves, with a bow of pink ribbon on the top, forming the centre to a bouquet of small white feathers. Brides of white blonde, fastened by a bouquet of leaves and small pink bows.

The hats of the present season are excessively elegant, and varied in shape and trimming. Flowers and feathers are used in profusion; still, in skillful hands, with such materials, a graceful coiffure is secured. Thus a *chapeau* "Bergère" of white straw, covered with white periwinkle and pink roses, mixed with bows of black lace; or a *chapeau* "Breton" of rice straw, trimmed with a long scarf of blue *faille*, with a large tea rose; or another of Leghorn, trimmed with a scarf of maize *faille*, and at the side a bouquet of the same colored feathers and bright-colored bird.

The Confederate Debt.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, July 15.

The war debt of the Confederacy, held by the Confederates, is looked upon as wholly lost, and the millions who do not hold Confederate bonds, as well as the thousands who invested their paper in solid bricks and mortar, will not willingly tax themselves or be taxed for the benefit of the better men who pinned their faith to the cause, and whose fortunes with it were lost. One thing, however, is very clear. The South had rather pay the Confederate debt than the Federal debt. For the debt of the United States we are not responsible in honor or in law. For the debt of the Confederate States we are undoubtedly responsible. That debt was contracted for our benefit, to carry on the desperate struggle for freedom. Fortunately, the debt is chiefly due to ourselves, and if it be not paid, the South, and not Europe, will be the sufferer. The Federal debt is the fruit of a war of conquest, the blood money paid for slaying our brethren, the price set upon desolated fields and ruined homes, the fruit of eight years of fraud, chicanery and wrong. Of this we will pay all that we are forced to pay, and not one farthing more.

Found After Fifty Years—A Family Reunion.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, July 11.

We do not claim anything remarkable for what we have to say beyond the reality of the facts and local interest. Rev. T. B. EASTMAN was born in 1813, at the old "Butter's Tavern," still standing in this city near the gas works. His father's name was SAMUEL, and his mother's maiden name was ANNA ROBINSON. The father was apprenticed to a blacksmith and his indentures did not expire until two years after marriage, by which time two children had been born to him and he was largely in debt. When Rev. Mr. EASTMAN was but six years of age, his father left for Massachusetts, nominally to obtain work, but really to escape the importunities of creditors. He went on a fishing voyage, and soon after his departure the family also left the city. Writing several times after his return and learning nothing, both parties gave up the other as lost. The children grew up and had families of their own. One son was lost in Mexico, the daughter married and the eldest son became a clergyman.

It chanced a few weeks since that the clergyman called on a lady of his acquaintance, who incidentally mentioned having met with his father's second family, some nine years since. Though the lady was well informed as to the disappearance of his father, the reverend gentleman was surprised to find her better posted in his family affairs than he was himself. Becoming possessed of all she knew, he wrote to the Postmaster of T——, in the State of ——, and ascertained facts which left no doubt in regard to the identity of the individual. Proceeding to the place in question, the senior EASTMAN was found and was perfectly overwhelmed at intelligence from those who, for half a century, had been to him as dead. The old man, overjoyed, took him home and introduced him to the "second family," for he had married again and had four children, who in turn were grown up and had children of their own. The wife was dead, and the old man, now 76 years old, finds the wife he left a blooming young woman, with the gray hairs and wrinkles of 79. The father will soon be in this city, and those desiring to ascertain the facts of the case can inquire of the parties to it. That the family is again united, we rejoice to be able to say, and that they may pass happily through the remaining years of life, is our heartfelt wish.

CHINESE LABOR.

The Question on the Pacific Coast—Oration of Senator Stewart.

In an oration delivered at Oakland, Cal., at the celebration on the 5th inst., Hon. THOMAS M. STEWART, United States Senator from Nevada, said:

"Before leaving the question of equal rights, I desire to call your attention to a subject of no secondary importance to the people of the Pacific. The star of the American empire has traveled westward until we have met the civilization of the East. China and Japan are bounded by the same ocean that bounds us on the west. Our commerce and theirs must float on the same waters. We must trade with them, and they must trade with us, and the Pacific must be with the commerce of America and Asia, or progress must stop, wealth and power must depart, civilization recede, and the grand old ocean become unknown, except as heretofore visited by Europeans."

After paying a tribute to the peacefulness, industry and frugality of the Chinese, and their right to protection in life and property, Mr. STEWART continues:

"Notwithstanding their admitted usefulness and their acknowledged rights, we find a class of men, some of whom fled from oppression themselves, maltreating and outraging these people with all manner of cruelty, and even mob violence; denying them the right to labor or to live. This must be stopped. I am not opposed to the association of laborers or trades' unions for any lawful purpose, but when violence is used either against the Chinese or American boys who desire to learn trades, to prevent either from earning an honest living, then the law must be enforced. In 1866 the Civil Rights bill was enacted by Congress, giving the United States Courts jurisdiction, with power to protect all persons born in the United States in their civil rights. That law must be extended by Congress to all persons residing in the United States. The power of the Government for the protection of the Chinese, and all others, must be invoked. Let no one imagine that the people of the United States, after having made treaties guaranteeing rights to the Chinese, after having constructed the Pacific Railroad, and subsidized a line of steamers to China for the purpose of cultivating friendly relations with that ancient civilization, will allow a few evil-disposed persons to break the laws and trample upon the rights of those people. All the Chinese ask is the right to labor and to live. What do the enemies of the development of the Pacific propose to do with these people? They cannot drive them from the country—the United States will never permit it. They cannot deprive them of labor by violence—the honor of the nation cannot tolerate such brutality. They must labor, steal or starve. The first is lawful and useful; the second is criminal and destructive; the last is cruel and barbarous. I am in favor of saving that people from either crime or starvation. Their request must be granted. They must be allowed to labor and live. The agitation of the Chinese question by violence has already disgraced the Pacific, and aroused the indignation of all right thinking men. Every act of cruelty is an appeal to humanity in behalf of the oppressed. The American people have proved that they are not deaf to such appeals. I am not here to threaten, but to advise the people of this coast to consider the consequences of injustice and outrage toward the Chinese. It is better to do right voluntarily than to be forced to obey the laws and respect the rights of others. The argument that they supplant white labor is not good. The more labor we have, the more we will want. If our mines could be worked 25 per cent. cheaper, three times as many mines would be worked, and three times as much labor required; if our lands could be cultivated cheaper, food would be cheaper; if cloth could be manufactured cheaper, clothing would be cheaper, and the same would be true in every branch of industry, and the poor would be benefited as much as the rich. The argument that the poor are to be deprived of labor has been urged against every improvement in machinery; against the steam engine, the railroad, the steam paddy, and every other invention; but in each case, instead of depriving the laboring man of employment, the new machinery has created new resources, new wants, and increased the demand for labor. The same argument was used by the American against European emigration; it was said that the cheap labor of Europe would deprive the native American of employment. Experience has proved the reverse to be the case. Cheap labor developed new fields of enterprise, and the wages of labor did not decrease. Americans found plenty of employment in superintending and directing works, and there was an increased compensation. So will it be here. Our skilled miners who now use the pick will have charge of opening new mines. Our farmers who now follow the plow will be called to direct the plowing, and this will be the case in all branches of industry. Cheap labor from China must have the same effect upon the population of the Pacific coast that cheap labor from Europe had upon the people of the Eastern States. It made them rich; it did not drive them out of employment. If the present generation hopes to realize something of the great future of this favored land, they must invite honest labor, no matter whence it comes. The Pacific as well as the Atlantic must be the asylum for the oppressed of all lands. Injustice and selfish prejudice never made a country great."

KOOPMANSCHAP.

Who He Is—How He has Aided Chinese Immigration.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 15.

One of the visitors on 'Change, on Tuesday, was C. KOOPMANSCHAP, Esq., a gentleman who, although a resident of the United States but nineteen years, has already changed the relations and cost of labor on the Pacific shore, and is now preparing to play a most important part in the disposition of the social and economical problem resulting from the change of the relations between capital and labor in the southern half of the Atlantic States. Arriving in San Francisco from the place of his nativity, Amsterdam, Holland, in 1850, his attention was directed to the labor question as then developed in the Golden State, the main feature of which was abundance of capital and the almost total lack of laborers. In this condition of society, agriculture was neglected, mechanical industry, except upon the most limited scale, was unknown, and public improvements, such as the construction of railroads, were impossible and unthought of. An acquaintance with and a knowledge of the labor demands and labor supply of the East Indies led him to the development of a Chinese emigration to California. Establishing a house in Hong Kong, he soon induced the shipment of a number of Asiatics to San Francisco, where he readily found employment for them, his house guaranteeing on one side the prompt payment of labor wages, and on the other the equally certain rendition of services for a stipulated period, usually a twelvemonth. The emigration increased but slowly for the first few years, but as each succeeding shipload returned after the expiration of their term of service, with more money than could be earned in the Flowery Kingdom in half a dozen such terms, their neighbors, fired with a desire for wealth, forsook their native gods for a period to serve the barbarian whom they despised, and for the last ten years the house of KOOPMANSCHAP, in Hong Kong, has had employed its scores of brokers in each Chinese province gathering together shiploads of laborers, and its house in San Francisco has received by its own line of vessels its thousands of laborers, assigned them their masters, purchased their food, and secured for them their pay.

By the aid of these houses the Central Pacific Railroad has been constructed six years earlier than would have been possible without the services of the Chinese laborers, and now Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP traverses the continent upon that road and its connections to offer to the Southern planters the same labor to aid in making their desolate fields once again the garden of the world. In reply to inquiries, Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP states that he has never had any difficulties as to breach of contract upon the part of the Chinese. Engaged for one year at a certain price, they labor faithfully in California and in the East Indies for a term of years. He is not, however, prepared yet to say exactly at what cost they can be obtained for the South, as in this the cost of transportation is no inconsiderable item.

The cost at present of bringing each individual to San Francisco is $45, gold. The cost of transportation of large numbers on the Pacific Railroad has not yet been established. Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP, however, believes that the cost to San Francisco can be materially reduced, after the Memphis Convention will visit New-York to ascertain exactly what reduction in railroad rates can be made, and is now confident that the whole cost of delivery to St. Louis will not be over $100 in gold, or equal say to $1 50 per month on an engagement for five years, which must be paid in advance. Relying upon this point, he will proceed at once to China to make arrangements for any number for which he may have orders—from 10,000 up—employing his Chinese brokers in every province of the Celestial Empire next year in February—the period when labor contracts are entered into there.

During Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP's visit here he was desired to supply a large manufacturing establishment with fifty Chinese, which he offered to do, the men to be delivered in August or September, and to be paid $1 25 per day, providing proper guarantees of protection and payment were given, and he will stop here on his return trip from New-York to complete the contract. The proviso of protection may need explanation. In California the Chinese have been the recipients of much abuse and many hard knocks from laborers whose places they had taken or whose wages their competition had reduced. The abuse they laugh at, but the knocks they desire some one else should either receive or guard against. To this end their contracts with their importers include protection; and it is only upon this consideration and its faithful execution that their labor can be obtained.

A NOVEL CANAL DRIVER.

A Young Girl Found in Boy's Clothes Doing a Man's Work.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 15.

Yesterday afternoon the detectives ushered into the office of the Chief of Police a boy, apparently, about 14 years of age. The lad was clothed in a check shirt, coarse gray woolen pants that fitted shabbily, shoes that had once been fine but were long ago worn out, and a linen coat. The officers remarked, "Who wants to employ a boy?" A bystander remarked, "That boy has committed no crime; he has too good a face." That was true. The countenance was not that of a criminal. It was intelligent, and wore a slight expression of timidity. The features were good, being of a rather delicate mould. His manner was easy, his voice firm, his tone smooth, clear and full, and upon close observation sounded a little feminine. His hair was jet black, and cut rather short. Under a broad, high forehead shone a pair of dark hazel eyes. The face was a little browned by the sun, and there was a consumptive stoop to the shoulders, and a corresponding hollowness of chest. In stature he was small. The general expression was that of a lad who had seen hard times, been thrown in bad company, but whose true element was to be found in other and more kindly circumstances.

Fidelity to fact necessitates our changing the gender of the pronoun in referring to this young person. It was she that had donned male attire. She had trusted and been betrayed. At the instance of the villain who had caused her ruin, and whose name she kept sacredly secret, though the rest of her history she related frankly and circumstantially, she had put on a man's dress, and for a month past had been driving horses on the towpath of the Miami and Erie Canal. Not one on the *Sea Bird*, the boat on which she was employed, knew her sex except the author of her ruin, who was a hand on the boat. Yesterday morning she revealed herself to an officer, and asked to be cared for, as she would be out of work, in consequence of the water being drawn out of the canal. She was taken to the Home of the Friendless. Her parents, she states, died near Cleveland, long ago, and she has no near relatives living. Six months ago she left that place with the man responsible for her fall, one month of which time she has been employed as above stated.

Since adopting the male dress, she has contracted a male habit of chewing tobacco. This she says she can quit easily. She expresses a desire to reform, and seemed much pleased with going to the Home of the Friendless, where she will receive the sympathy and aid of Christian helpers.

The French Atlantic Cable—The Process of Ocean Telegraphing.

From the Boston Traveller, July 13.

Yesterday afternoon a number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press were invited to the rooms of Mr. MOSES G. FARMER, the well-known electrician, to inspect a model of the Atlantic Cable, and to examine the workings of instruments by which messages are to be sent through the Franco-American Cable, whose arrival at Duxbury is expected some time next week. It is well known that on land lines of telegraph each signal is made by suspending the flow of the electric current for two different intervals of time, called "dots and dashes"—the use of which, in different orders, constitutes the alphabet of the telegraph. When they are printed they are read by "sight," but ordinarily the operator reads them by "sound," as easily as the musician reads the letters of the scale by the same sense. But the method of signalizing through the Atlantic cable is exactly reversed from that on the land lines. It will be remembered by those who took pains to inform themselves, that when the first Atlantic cable was finished something new was required to overcome the tardy manner in which messages were transmitted. The cause for this slowness is obvious. The gutta-percha covering of the copper wires, under pressure of a great depth of water, becomes an absorbent of the electricity which is being sent through them to the extent of 90 per cent. The first portion of the electric wave of 10 per cent. crosses the ocean (1,700 miles) in two seconds, and it would be followed by a succession of waves, from the restoration of that portion of the electricity which has been absorbed by the gutta-percha in impulses, and the signal would be repeated like echoes, and produce not only confusion, but great delay. To overcome the difficulty the common relay instrument used in land lines was abandoned, and the reflecting galvanometer adopted—an instrument which deflects a ray of light. The device is as simple as it is ingenious. It consists of a simple polarized needle, suspended on a single strand of delicate silk fibre. In the centre of this minute needle is placed an almost microscopic mirror, which reflects a single ray of light from a powerful lamp in a box, the whole suspended in the centre of the coil. The currents of electricity affect this needle alternately to the right and left, for a space of time corresponding to that occupied in the signal on the land line, the same kind of alphabet being used in both cases. The receiver (not operator) sits in a dark room, and the small mirror reflects the ray of light upon a piece of white paper on the wall before him, on which a black line is drawn, to the right and left of which the light is alternately reflected. The receiver reads these signals by "sight," and transmits them to another person, placed outside of the dark room, by means of an ordinary instrument. The Morse alphabet, with some slight alterations, is used. The "helix" consists of a coil of wire containing many thousands of circles, through which the electric current traverses. Contrary to the general idea entertained, the battery required to work the cable is very small, and can be carried in one's vest pocket.

The instruments for the French cable are substantially the same as those in use on the present cable, and were sent to Duxbury a few days since, having first been tested by Mr. FARMER.

Singular Epitaphs in Montgomery, Ala.

From the Montgomery Journal, July 12.

A tomb stone in the Montgomery Cemetery bears this unique epitaph:

"Make the most of life while you can,
For sooner or later you'll be a dead man."
"Paid for out of my own pocket. JOHN SYLVESTER, June 12, 1857."

Still another reads as follows:

"Stop as you pass my grave. Here I, JOHN SCHOKKLER, rest my remains. I was born in New-Orleans on the 22d of November, 1841. Was brought up by good friends, not taking their advice was drowned in this city, in the Alabama River, on the 27th of May, 1863. Now, I warn all, old and young, to beware of the dangers of this river, see how I am fixed in this watery grave. I have got but two friends to mourn."

Another says:

"In memory of my only friend, Mrs. CAROLINE SCHOCKLER, born in Charleston, S. C., March 11, 1808. Died May 2, 1860."

Still another says:

Stop you stone-cutters. Here rest
SAM CHEEK. Died March 3, 1855.
Here rest
Mrs. SARAH, wife of
SAM. CHEEK.
Died 12th January, 1864.
Aged 42 years.

Fatal Accident in Mobile—A Citizen of Rhode Island Falls from a Hotel Window.

From the Mobile Register, July 12.

The community were pained to learn, yesterday, of the sad and horrible death of Mr. WM. H. JEFFERS, of Pawtucket, R. I., by falling out of his room window, at the Battle House. About 1:20 o'clock in the morning, Officer BECK, in passing the Battle House, heard a crash and then a cry of "Oh!" He immediately proceeded to the spot, on the St. Francis-street side of the Battle House, and found Mr. JEFFERS lying on the pavement, his head and body being horribly crushed and mangled. The pavement was covered with blood, and it ran freely into the gutter. The unfortunate man was still alive, and the officer promptly dispatched a messenger for three physicians, but Dr. FOURNIER was the only one who could be found. Nothing, however, could be done for the wounded man, and in ten minutes after the doctor arrived he expired.

The door to Mr. JEFFERS' room, No. 24, in the third story, was locked on the inside, and upon opening it his clothing was found on a chair, and the bed showed signs of having been used. The night being quite warm, it is supposed that Mr. JEFFERS reclined in the window to "cool off." Immediately beneath his window was a large sign of the picture gallery, on the first floor of the hotel; Mr. JEFFERS struck this in his descent, pieces of it being knocked off, and the iron supports badly bent.

Mr. JEFFERS came to the city several days since in company with the new steam engine of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7, which had been built at his father's works in Pawtucket. Friends he had many here, and his remains were respectfully watched over and attended by a number of ladies and members of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7. After the inquest by the Coroner, in which no new facts were developed, the remains were taken in charge of by Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7, and were exposed in state. The hall was draped in mourning, and also the engine in the room below. At the head of the corpse was placed a magnificent silver trumpet which Mr. JEFFERS was to have presented to-day to Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7 in behalf of his father. This evening, at 5 o'clock, the corpse will be forwarded to Pawtucket, and as the Express Company declined taking it, Mr. FLANAGAN, the foreman of the Company, will accompany it to that place. The remains will be followed to the depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the members of the Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7, the Fire Department generally, and by the Odd Fellows' fraternity, of which order the deceased was a member. Mr. JEFFERS was about 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

THE OIL FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

Fifty-three Cars Destroyed—Twenty-three Laden with Oil and Coal—Loss from $40,000 to $50,000.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, July 15.

The most disastrous conflagration which has visited our city for many months occurred on Thursday evening. The evening freight and coal trains on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway arrived at the usual time, and were placed upon the side-tracks in the switch-yard on the south bank of the river, near the shops of the Company. There are six or eight tracks at this point, and nearly all were filled with cars, a portion of which were empty. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a train of cars loaded with crude oil arrived from Oil City. There were about twenty cars in the train, built especially for the transportation of crude oil, each having two large tanks with a united capacity of eighty-five barrels.

Shortly after the train stopped, one of the employes of the road passed along with a lantern, making the customary examination of the cars. All that could be learned as to the cause of the conflagration is that one of the oil-tanks was in a leaking condition, and as the man with the lantern passed near it, by some means the gas which escaped from the tank took fire from the lantern. In an instant it communicated to the tank, which exploded with a report that was heard for a great distance. Various rumors were in circulation regarding the fate of the man. It was stated by some that he had not since been seen, and was supposed to have perished, while others said he had escaped with a severe scalding of face, breast and hands. One of the brakemen, who was considerably burned, was taken home, and it is generally believed that he is the one who had the lantern, and that no other person was injured.

The flames spread with almost inconceivable rapidity, leaping from tank to tank and from car to car, and before anything could be done to remove the cars, almost the entire train was on fire. The oil from the tanks flowed in every direction in blazing torrents and in a few moments the cars upon five tracks were enveloped in sheets of flame. The whole sky was lighted up with the glare, and dense volumes of smoke, black as night itself, rolled up into the air and were carried by the wind in huge masses over the city. The conflagration was in plain view across the flats, from the city, and thousands of spectators watched its progress from bank and house-top.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the fire, all the locomotives at hand rushed to the spot, to remove to a place of safety as many as possible of the cars; yet so rapidly had the flames spread through the oil train that but three or four cars from the extremities could be detached and drawn away. A large force of employes was soon at the spot, assisting to remove the cars upon the adjoining tracks. Upon one of these was a train loaded with coal, and the remainder were filled with empty oil and freight cars. A number of the latter were in bad order, with broken couplings, &c. These could not be removed, and were abandoned to their fate.

The fire department was wholly powerless to control the fire and the latter was perfect master of the situation, raging with remorseless fury until there was nothing left to burn. Chief Engineer HILL was promptly on hand with a strong force of steamers, but the location was almost totally inaccessible. Two streams were got into play by carrying an immense length of hose to the top of the high bank and thence to hydrants in that vicinity, but little was accomplished, as the fire had so far advanced that scarcely anything could be saved. The work of destruction was complete. Nothing remained but the wheels and axles, and iron rods bent and twisted, while all the tracks, for a distance of a hundred and fifty yards, looked as if they had experienced a visitation of SHERMAN's bummers. The ties were all burned out and the rails were wandering over the blackened ground like huge serpents.

The total loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000, upon which there was no insurance. Fifteen cars, loaded with oil, were consumed, the total amount being about 1,300 barrels, worth $7 per barrel, making nearly $10,000. We were unable to learn to whom it was consigned, although it was reported to be for Messrs. ROCKEFELLOW, ANDREWS & FLAGLER. Eight cars, loaded with coal, were burned, and about twenty empty cars. The coal continued to burn through the entire night. Eighty or 100 cords of wood, piled beside the track, were also destroyed. The loss upon the cars, which were valued at from $600 to $700 each, will be about $25,000. The loss by damage to the tracks will also be heavy.

The evening train from New-York had arrived before the fire, but the night express which leaves this city at 9:20 could not get out. A train was sent down the road for ties and material to repair the track, and the work will be done to-day with the utmost possible dispatch. Trains will be unable to go out this morning, unless they start from the shops, but the road will doubtless be in order by to-night.

Valuable Gifts to the St. Louis Historical Society.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 15.

A magnificent present has been made to the Historical Society of St. Louis, by Mr. J. C. BARLOW and his wife, a daughter of Mr. AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, Jr. It consists of three oil-paintings of inestimable value to the Historical Society. They are the portraits of PIERRE LACLEDE LIGUEST and AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, the two founders of the City of St. Louis, and of the whole CHOUTEAU family. Of LIGUEST and Mme. CHOUTEAU these are the only pictures in existence, and no amount of money could have bought them. The picture of old Mr. CHOUTEAU is an excellent copy of the original, which remains in the family. Great as the sacrifice undoubtedly is, to deprive oneself of such inestimable family portraits, the thought, however, occurs very naturally, that they should be placed rather in the custody of a public society and exposed permanently, where the people can see the likenesses of persons in whom they have so great an interest, than to expose them to the chances, to which private property in the course of time is always subject on the death or removal even of the members of families, who, with the greatest attention and care watch over such relics. A safer or better-adapted place could not be assigned for the preservation of the pictures of these three interesting persons than the assembly room of the Historical Society, in the Polytechnic, where Captain ELIHU H. SHEPARD, to whom they were handed by Mr. BARLOW and his generous wife, took them at once. There they will be preserved forever as a token of the munificence of the donors.

We certainly need not remark that PIERRE LACLEDE LIGUEST was the man who gave the name to our city in 1764, after having put up his business house on the block on Main-street directly in front of where the Merchants' Exchange now stands, and that Mr. AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU cut the first tree on the Place d'Armes, which was the square on which the same Exchange is now erected. Their names live in the memory of all, even those who are only superficially acquainted with the history of our city. There can be no doubt that thousands will be glad to behold their features as preserved in their pictures.

A Raid on Counterfeiters and a Big Haul of Counterfeit Money.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 15.

Owing to the suspicious circumstances connected with the house No. 20 David-street, the residence of a woman named Mrs. CATHARINE ROBERTS and her family, a very strict watch has been kept upon it for some time past, and yesterday morning, believing the time had come to strike, a special agent of the Revenue Department, accompanied by some of the deputies of United States Marshal HICKENLOOPER, made a descent upon the premises in question. They entered the house about 10:30 o'clock, and found there Mrs. CATHARINE ROBERTS, CHARLES MARION ROBERTS, FIDELIA WARDEN *alias* Neville, MELISSA ROBERTS and EDWARD CLARK ROBERTS. The parties were arrested at once, and the house was ransacked, the search resulting in the discovery of a large amount of counterfeit money in Treasury notes and fractional currency. There were about $4,000 in $20 bills, $3,000 or more in $10 bills, the rest consisting of fifty-cent pieces. The counterfeits were all dangerous, the engraving being executed in the best style of art.

The parties were brought before Commissioner HALLIDAY, who, after hearing the evidence, decided to hold them for trial, fixing the bail as follows: Mrs. CATHARINE ROBERTS, $3,000; CHAS. M. ROBERTS, $3,000; FIDELIA WARDEN *alias* Neville, $1,000; MELISSA ROBERTS, $2,000, and EDWARD CLARK ROBERTS, $2,000. Bail in the required amount was given in each case.

A Curious Way of Curing the Sick—The Doctor Sues for the Patient's Benefit.

From the Chicago Post, July 15.

A case, novel in its character, was tried before Justice ARNOLD yesterday afternoon, and occupied three hours in its hearing. CATHARINE L. MOODY, a doctress of the spiritual order, claimed damages amounting to $100 from JOHN ASHFORD, whose wife she had been treating. Mrs. MOODY, it was shown on the trial, treated Mrs. ASHFORD for lung fever, and administered all sorts of medicines to her. It also appeared on the trial that Mrs. MOODY had told Mr. ASHFORD that if she (Mrs. MOODY) ate three meals a day, she (Mrs. ASHFORD) would get better. The spirits had told her this, and she knew it was true. But her treatment and her eating were not a success. After she had doddled around the sick woman for two weeks, without doing her any good, Dr. AVERY was called, and found that she was suffering from a severe attack of bilious fever, instead of lung fever, as Mrs. MOODY had declared it to be. A couple of spiritualists were witnesses in behalf of Mrs. MOODY, who endeavored to show that her claim was laid for nursing, and not for doctoring, but it was proved by Mr. ASHFORD that the woman had acted in the capacity of physician for a week, and as nurse for a week. The plaintiff was thereupon allowed $7 for her services as nurse, but nothing for her malpractice.

About a Log Cabin—The Harrison Campaign.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, July 14.

The Dayton *Ledger* has an account of the visit of a small party from that city to the grave of General HARRISON, at North Bend, on the Ohio River, in which, it is said, that after much research they found "the ruins of the General's log cabin, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire several years ago. "This cabin," continues the *Ledger*, "in which the General so long resided and dispensed his hospitality to notable as well as all humble citizens who visited him from all parts of the globe, was made historic during the excited canvass for President in 1840; and the humble dwelling of so great and good a man did much to promote him to the Presidency." We are further informed that the visitors took away "relics of this celebrated log cabin," consisting of portions of the hearthstone, around which the General and his friends, the early pioneers, had "gathered around a cheerful log fire and recounted their adventures."

It is true that a portion of the Harrison mansion was originally built of logs, but to this was added a large frame structure the whole being clapboarded and painted white, gave a uniform external appearance, and together constituted a very comfortable, and for the time in which it was built, a superior mansion, having none of the peculiarities of pioneer privation.

The log cabin "made historic during the exciting campaign of 1840" was a mythical one, originating in the brain of a writer for the Baltimore *Republican*, a Democratic journal, who, as a sneer at General HARRISON's alleged unfitness for the Presidency, said the best way to gratify his ambition and turn his attention from the White House would be to put him in a log cabin and give him a barrel of hard cider, which would entirely satisfy him. It was from this alone that all the talk about "log cabin and hard cider" in the campaign of 1840 sprang, and not from the dwelling in which General HARRISON actually lived.

The Fine Crops in the Great West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 16.

It is a remarkable fact, from all this section of country there are but few words of complaint in regard to crops, while almost universally the most favorable reports reach us. We suppose it is safe to say that the largest and best crop of wheat ever grown in this section is now being secured, and that on the 1st of September there will be a greater number of bushels on hand in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana than at any former period.

What is to be done with this immense crop is not a question. There is danger that the crop has been damaged in the Northwest by rains, but even if the injury should not be as extensive as apprehended, the European demand, together with an increased home consumption, will prove equal to the supply.

Other crops also promise well, and our great staple, corn, which was planted late and is behind, is catching up rapidly. This scorching weather, which is so severe upon man and beast, is good for the corn. It is making the crop. Potatoes are also doing well; and as for fruit, we have plenty and promise of continued plenty as the season progresses.

Altogether it may said that 1869 will be referred to as a remarkable productive year, and under the circumstances the bountiful harvest will enable the people to enjoy their "harvest home" festivals, and when November comes round there will be found cause for genuine thanksgiving.

Tragedy in Ohio—A Lady Murdered by a Burglar.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, July 15.

We received dispatches yesterday afternoon giving information of the shooting of a widow lady in that city at an early hour in the morning, by a burglar. It appears that between 4 and 5 o'clock, the lady, whose name was OHMMAN, heard some one endeavoring to force an entrance into one of the windows of her house, and upon approaching the window from the inside and demanding what was wanted, the scoundrel on the outside fired. The ball entered her left breast, penetrating the heart and lungs. Death was instantaneous. The murderer fled, but was seen by a young son of Mrs. OHMMAN, who describes him as a short, heavily-built man.

A Letter from General Jordan's Command.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* publishes the following extract from a letter just received from a young Alabamian, now with General THOMAS JORDAN in Cuba:

"We are now encamped near Holguin, a most beautiful place. Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, the Spaniards attacked a part of our lines, but we repulsed them easily, and ran them into the little town, under the protection of their heavy guns. The loss in our brigade, —— strong, was nine killed and fourteen wounded. Lieutenant GEORGE STONE, of Nashville, was killed. The Spaniards don't fight as well as the Yankees. They come quick and leave quick. The boys are all well clad and doing splendidly. We are disappointed in not having received American reinforcements before this. General JORDAN is popular, but very firm and decided."

New-York Harbor Improvements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles of yesterday and to-day respecting General NEWTON's movements for "improving the Hell Gate channel," are attracting much attention, and the subject is one of deep interest to us all; but these great questions should be considered from all of their different points of view before we can arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

The difficulties and dangers of the East River channel arise not only from the rocks at Hell Gate, but also from the rapidity of the currents and the eddies caused thereby. The tendency of General NEWTON's proposed works would be to increase the velocities of this channel and their consequent troubles. Already these rapid currents have deepened the East River so much that it has now become the most easy outlet for the waters of New-York Harbor to the ocean, those of the North River included; and all artificial aid, of such flowage, is a direct injury to the Sandy Hook channel, which even now evidently brings more water to our City than it takes away—the surplus being carried off through the East River to Long Island Sound.

Some tests of the Sound water, between Throg's Neck and Sand's Point, made last Spring, showed that one quarter part of it was fresh water, and had evidently come from the Hudson River. It is this waste of our harbor waters which has opened Buttermilk Channel, and is injuring the Sandy Hook Channel and the navigation of the East River, and very largely causes the dangers of Hell Gate. Its diversion to the Sandy Hook Channel would deepen and greatly improve that channel, and the Hell Gate Channel also.

We judge, from your article of to-day, that you deem it desirable to make the East River the principal or chief entrance to our harbor. The removals of Hallet's Point, and of the rocks at Hell Gate certainly are in that direction; and the work, as you say, will be very expensive. Is it desirable, and will it pay? Shall we go to the trouble and expense, for such a purpose, when we know that in severe Winters, that channel, in and near the Sound, will be closed for months by ice, as in former years, and more or less so every Winter? Will New-Jersey and our North River interests, and the South and West consent? We think not; and what of the proposed Suspension Bridge and Sandy Hook Channel? Must all of our shipping, coming to and going out from the City, be compelled to wait and take down its masts, at heavy expense, because of the bridge; and our Sandy Hook Channel be allowed to shoal up for want of a proper flow of waters?

The United States Coast Survey Department has these matters under serious consideration at the present time, at request of the Chamber of Commerce, and it may be well to let "the Hell Gate improvements," and the proposed bridge, and all kindred projects rest awhile, until after its report is made public, and when some new light may perhaps be given by which we may act with more certainty of good results.

Respectfully, yours, D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1869.

Pelham and New-Rochelle Difficulties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date, under the heading "Boundary Line Difficulties, Pelham vs. New-Rochelle and East Chester," I find the following: "It is understood that the people of Pelham also claim a goodly slice of territory now held by the town of East Chester, away north to the Bronx River."

If such an understanding exists it is entirely without foundation; the town of Pelham does not claim any portion of East Chester, neither does it claim any portion of land that belongs to New-Rochelle. The only matter in dispute is as to the true location of the dividing line between New-Rochelle and Pelham. The dispute is the result of an illegal assessment made by the Assessors of New-Rochelle, upon land that has always been within the jurisdiction of the town of Pelham.

C. H. ROOSEVELT,
Counsel for Pelham.

ALLWOOD, Pelham, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that the new French Ministry will consist of the following: Minister of the Interior, DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE; Minister of Justice, DUVERGIER; Minister of Foreign Affairs, AUVERGNE; Minister of Finance, PIERRE MAGNE; Minister of Commerce, ALFRED LEROUX; Minister of Public Works, GRESSIER; Minister of Marine, Admiral GENOUILLY; Minister of War, Marshal NIEL. M. ROUHER will be President of the Senate.

France and Prussia have recognized the Regent of Spain.

The Spanish Cortes has adjourned until October. During the intermission a select committee is to supervise the affairs of the country.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER had an audience with the King of Portugal on Friday, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

It is officially announced that the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal will take place on the 17th of November.

The attendance of Russian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council is forbidden by the Czar.

It is reported that the Lords will give up their amendments to the Irish Church bill in regard to concurrent endowments and the Ulster grants; but adhere to the others.

GENERAL.

A London dispatch states that the report of the victory of the Allies over LOPEZ in Paraguay is confirmed by Rio advices to the 20th ult. It is further stated that a treaty establishing a provisional government for Paraguay has been concluded.

Advices from China to June 24 are received by way of London. Proclamations denouncing foreigners have been extensively posted by the agents of a secret society in the towns and villages along the Yangtsze River. Another Taeping rebellion is imminent.

By order of High Constable JONES, of Massachusetts, the large quantity of lager-beer recently seized from the brothers PFAFF, in Boston, has been returned. The reason given for this act is, that the liquor would spoil before a decision would be had in the Courts on the question of the legality of the Constable's proceedings. This is the seizure which caused so much excitement among the Germans in Boston. Yesterday the stock of a Cambridge, Mass., saloon keeper, consisting of one keg of lager-beer, was seized by the Constables, and the unfortunate German was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $50.

The first grand hop of the season at Saratoga will take place at Congress Hall on next Thursday evening.

President JUAREZ, of Mexico, the members of his Cabinet, Señor ROMERO, late Minister to this country, and a number of others, had a narrow escape from a terrible death recently. They were sailing on Lake Tezcoco in a pleasure steamer, when the boiler burst and the boat was disabled. Señor ROMERO was thrown into the water, but saved himself by swimming.

The Congressional Pacific Railroad Committee were at Georgetown, Colorado, on Friday, viewing the mining operations. Congressman ROOTS, accompanied by a guide, went up to the summit of Gray's Peak, and enjoyed the novel sensation of witnessing a mid-July severe snow-storm.

The Powell expedition is heard from. A St. Louis dispatch states that letters dated July 4, have been received at Green River, announcing that all of the party were well, and that the rapids had been passed through with the loss of but one boat.

At the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at Portland, Me., yesterday, resolutions were adopted appointing the second Sunday in November a day of prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the work of the Association; and locating the Executive Committee for the next three years in this City.

It is stated on what is considered as good authority, that Attorney-General HOAR will resign his present position at an early day, probably just before the reassembling of Congress.

General SILVANUS THAYER, graduate of Dartmouth College, Class of 1807, founder of the Thayer School, has just given the Academical Department of the College $1,000, for the foundation of two prizes to be conferred annually on members of the Sophomore Class. The first is $40 and the second $20, both to be given for proficiency in Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

Much damage has been done to the crops in Illinois and Iowa, by the rains, during the past week. A heavy storm of wind and rain visited Peoria, on Friday, and not only injured the crops, but blew down fences, houses, and other buildings.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention was held in Des Moines on Wednesday, and nominated Hon. GEORGE GILLESPIE for Governor, and W. F. BRANNAN for Supreme Judge. A platform of the old-fashioned style was reported, and it was adopted, except that a resolution relating to the Fifteenth Amendment was laid upon the table.

The North German bark *Olbers*, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore on Friday with 381 passengers, mostly emigrants, among whom were several cases of "black measles." Seventeen children died from this disease on the passage. Efforts are making to prevent the spread of the disease.

JOHN MAYNARD CRAWFORD, of Lee, N. H., who recently killed WM. H. H. CRAWFORD, his father, in self-defence, has been examined and acquitted.

LEONARD CHOATE, the alleged "Newburyport (Mass.) Fire-bug," has, through his counsel, made application to the Supreme Court for a reduction of his bail, amounting to $62,000, covering fifteen indictments. No decision has yet been given.

A special election was held yesterday in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, to determine whether the agreement made by the Town Commissioners with Mr. C. T. HARVEY, to sell him the lands known as Hempstead Plains at $42 per acre, should be ratified or not. The result was in favor of non-ratification, and of accepting the offer of Mr. A. T. STEWART ($55 per acre) by about three to one.

The Harvard boys have adopted a new badge—a magenta ribbon, with the name of their College in antique capitals, printed in heavy gilt.

The New-Jersey Court of Appeals recently decided, in a suit brought to recover damages resulting from the failure of an oil-land speculation, that the party who had made extravagant representations, on which the transaction was based, should be held responsible for the losses incurred.

The revenue cutter *Mahonning* and the tug-boat *Rescue* arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday morning with 125 filibusters on board, in charge of a company of marines. The men were captured at a camp on Gardiner's Island, being the remnant of Colonel RYAN's command. Marshal BARLOW has ordered their imprisonment in Fort Lafayette.

At Sing Sing Prison on Thursday seven hundred men refused to go to work, and in consequence were locked up in their cells. Since then three hundred have returned to their duty. The rest are still in confinement.

In addition to the list of Wall-street brokers indicted, arraigned and held to bail, is to be added the name of GEORGE WATTS. His surety is WM. WOOD. It is understood that the trial of these gentlemen will be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO, on Wednesday next.

Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co. refused yesterday to obey the order of Judge MCCUNN, by which they were directed to place the Fenian fund of $20,000 in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Court. Judge MCCUNN, upon learning this fact, ordered the disobedient parties to appear before him on Tuesday next, to show reason why they should not be punished for contempt.

The mutilated remains of a night watchman named WM. LAWRENCE, employed by the Hoboken Ferry Company, were found floating in the water at Hoboken yesterday morning. He is supposed to have been murdered on Thursday night last. Several suspected parties have been arrested.

The Fifth Precinct Police yesterday removed to their new Station-house at Nos. 19 and 21 Leonard-street.

EDWARD LORENZ and his son OTTO were yesterday arrested on board the steamer *Rhein* upon their arrival here from Bremen. The arrest was made upon a Cable telegram from M. LADE, Police President of Berlin.

Behind the Age.

Upon the whole, the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats just adopted by the State Convention at Harrisburg is about as weak a specimen of the sort as could well be framed. Nine-tenths of it is platitude, the other tenth a "kicking against the pricks," which, in the light of the Virginia election, is simply ridiculous. Save for some postdiluvian protests that there has not been a deluge, and save for some antediluvian theories that there *could* not be a deluge, the whole string of "declarations" is dreary denunciation or barren commonplace. They start off in this way:

> *First*—That the Federal Government is limited to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution; that the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers is dangerous to the stability of the Government and to the safety of the people; and the Democratic Party will never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her great right of local self-government.

That is the sort of chaff with which birds are expected to be caught—the commonplace which not only "nobody can deny," but which nobody has the slightest intention of denying or the slightest desire of denying. Let us take another glance at these political revelations:

> *Fourth*—That reform in the administration of the Federal and State Governments, in the management of their financial affairs, is imperatively demanded.
>
> *Fifth*—That the movements now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man have our most cordial coöperation.

These are "generalities" which are not even "glittering." Everybody is always for "reform" in general, and for the "interests of the laboring man,"—but for *what* reform and what *special* interests is this Democratic Convention? So again we find:

> *Seventh*—That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory, must be gratefully remembered, and the guarantees given in their favor most faithfully carried into execution.
>
> *Eighth*—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers and furnish an example of encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights.

Of course, of course. We are all in favor of the "soldier" in general, as also of "protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad"—what a ridiculously sweeping and meaningless mass of twaddle this eighth declaration is, by the way!—but what do we mean in particular? Do we mean such "support" to our soldiers as the Democratic Party gave at Chicago in 1864, in the darkest days of our struggle? "A plague upon such backing," say we. And so, in resolution No. 9, the Internal Revenue law is described as "unjust," so that "means ought to be at once adopted to cause a modification thereof." *What* means, oh ye sages of Harrisburg? That is just what we want to know.

As for the three declarations not here quoted, they are mere diatribes directed against "Radicalism" and "reconstruction," and *mainly* refer to issues as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR. The only excuse that can be conceived for the Democracy of Pennsylvania is that it was "mighty hot" at Harrisburg this week, and too great mental labor on a "platform" might have been injurious.

Living in Flats—Advantages of the System for New-Yorkers.

One of the delusions of the Anglo-Saxon is that he must have his own separate house. If he cannot have that, he takes refuge in that most miserable of modern inventions, "a boarding-house," or he lives in one of our uncomfortable caravanseries—a hotel.

The definition of respectability in England was "to own a gig;" in America it would be, to occupy a separate house. Among the continental peoples there is much more good sense shown in this matter. A professional man, with a salary of two thousand dollars or less, does not at once feel himself called upon to sacrifice a home, and to bring up his children in a crowd and to live on fare which in no way suits his taste or health. As he cannot afford a whole house, he accepts less. He hires his suite of rooms in a "flat-house, he has his own kitchen and private rooms, and is about as much separated from his neighbors as if he lived in an adjoining building. The other occupants are usually of the most respectable class; if he be on the top floor a banker may be on the third, and a "Count" or Ambassador on the first.

A respectable porter attends to the common door, and communicates with each suite of rooms. Our professional gentleman has thus the satisfaction of living in a pleasant quarter, near his friends, with handsome rooms, his children under his own eye, and his table to suit his taste, having all the comfort of a home for probably one-fifth the rent he would pay here. His wife, perhaps, even prefers "the suite" to a house, as making housekeeping so much more convenient and easy. Rent being thus so much diminished, our German or French family can afford pleasures in journeys or society or art, which people of their means could not think of in the United States. If a season is needed in the mountains or by the seaside, there is no difficulty in closing their rooms and leaving them in the charge of the porter, with a perfect assurance of security, and the consciousness that no heavy rent is rolling up during their absence. Every one familiar with the German, French and Italian cities know that all the best classes live in this manner, and very elegantly also. English and Americans alone have never been able to suit themselves to such an arrangement.

Necessity, however, is driving the New-Yorkers into it. A professional or business man with a net annual income of say $6,000, cannot get a comfortable house in a good quarter in New-York for less than $2,000 per annum.

That rent should be one-third of the income is out of all proportion. Thus far, he has endeavored to solve the problem by going to the country and hiring for from $600 to $1,000. But many business men must go down town early and return late. They like the pleasures of the City and the educational advantages it affords, and their families dread the Winter in the country. It does not suit them living fifteen or twenty miles away. Then again another large class desire to spend the Winter in the City, and yet can hardly afford to hire a whole house. A suite of rooms would just meet their wants.

One of our wealthy citizens, as our readers have already been informed, in view of these necessities, has built a house in flats as a business speculation. He has chosen a remarkably quiet, agreeable and accessible locality in Eighteenth-street, near Irving-place, for the building; and has constructed one on four or five lots, apparently after the best European plans. Each suite has its parlors, bedrooms, kitchens and closets, and back and front stairways, and all have a common door and porter. The great difficulty will undoubtedly be with the kitchen arrangements, that the smell and drainage of one do not affect another; and the "respectability" of the house will depend a good deal on the care of the halls and lobbies, and the efficiency of the common porter.

It is to be hoped, also, that the ceilings and divisions are thicker than in ordinary houses. There seems no reason why all these objections should not be overcome, and a very neat, convenient, respectable "apartment house" be constructed. The rents are apparently high; we suspect too high for its thorough success. If the reports are correct, they are to be $1,200 for the lower suites and $900 for the upper, and for the fifth floor some $400 to $500. Still there are undoubtedly families who will pay such rents, but whether enough to keep the house constantly full is another question.

If this house succeed, it will make an era in New-York building, and we shall have numbers of "flat-houses" in our best quarters. Hundreds of our citizens who are now leading a miserable existence in hotels and boarding-houses will then take advantage of this very agreeable arrangement. And others, the greater portion of whose lives seem to be spent in street and railway cars, and who know rural delights only as they appear before sunrise and after sunset, will flee to the City in the Winter, and take up their suites of rooms again.

With land at a thousand dollars a foot for lot fronts, separate houses become like carriages and footmen, luxuries for the rich. People of moderate means must look their circumstances in the face and make the best of them. They must be content with stories instead of houses, and for the sake of a pleasant neighborhood and good society, come down to four rooms and a common hall servant.

They will soon be delighted with the greater freedom of the new arrangement, and wonder why they ever set so much on having one house and one yard.

The Trades' Union Question in England.

Though the hearse of the departed Irish Church still stops the way in the English Legislature, there are signs that another and even greater question is coming rapidly up for serious consideration, if not for immediate solution. For many years past the artisans of England have been steadily organizing themselves into a united force for the assertion of their own political and economic rights, powerful enough to protect themselves against aggression, and to demand a fair hearing in the Legislature. And in spite of the presence in the Statute Book of laws originally designed to fetter them, and the determined efforts of a powerful party to still further restrict their liberty of action, they have been gaining their ends, slowly but surely, ever since the first Reform bill of 1832 bestowed upon them that limited share of the franchise which they so effectually made use of in order to attain full citizen's rights for their entire class. It was their class that, speaking through the great cities, persistently demanded further enlargement of the Suffrage, and ultimately forced their terms upon the leaders of both great parties. It was their class that, with certain local exceptions, answered Mr. GLADSTONE's appeal on the Irish Church question by giving him an almost unexampled majority. In so doing, possibly, they were actuated not so much by any special enthusiasm for the cause of Ireland—though they probably felt the wish to remove a manifest injustice—but regarding Mr. GLADSTONE as their natural leader among the statesmen of the day, they felt it their duty to strengthen his hands as far as possible on any question which he might think fit to take up. Promptly and energetically they rallied to his cry, and gave him, for the first time in his career, that sense of power, and of confidence reposed in him by large masses of his countrymen, so essential to statesmen of Mr. GLADSTONE's temperament. He proved himself worthy of the occasion, and, through their aid, has well nigh accomplished one of the greatest legislative achievements of modern English history.

It has been manifest for some time past, however, that the artisans of England and Scotland, suffering themselves, as they conceive, under unjust disabilities, thoroughly organized in defence of their own interests, possessed of enormous numerical strength on the voting register and the entire control of the representation of many of the largest manufacturing cities, were becoming eager to press upon the Government at their own making the urgency of questions in which they have a more direct interest. And we now learn that they have taken active steps to do so formally. A deputation, comprising representatives of trades' unions throughout the Kingdom, and qualified to speak in the name of over half a million of unionists, has waited upon the Home Secretary, presenting their claims upon Government for an immediate consideration of their demands. Twenty-seven members of Parliament, including many shades of Liberals—aristocratic Whigs, like Lord E. FITZMAURICE; "workmen's friends," like Mr. T. HUGHES; workmen's representatives, like Mr. MUNDELLA; employers of labor, like Mr. BRASSEY, &c.—accompanied the deputation, and joined in the demand that Government support should be accorded to the moderate Trades Union bill introduced by Messrs. HUGHES and MUNDELLA, which only repeals the obnoxious statutes now in force with regard to unionists, and removes the injustice of the exceptional class legislation to which they are subjected. The tone of the speakers was studiously moderate; they were all in favor of conciliation, and declared their belief that the bill ought to be passed in the interests of peace and harmony between employers and employed; they only demanded the removal of the restrictions on their right to self-organization, under which artisans still labored. But they were firm—and firm not through mere obstinacy, but through a sense of their power—and the temporizing reply and appeals for delay of the Home Secretary produced no effect whatever on their determination to press the bill to a division.

It is doubtful, as a matter of policy, whether the movers would be wise in pressing the bill so urgently at this time of the session, with a conflict between the Houses still impending. But the language of the deputation was significant in the highest degree. It meant that those who have bestowed power upon Mr. GLADSTONE are determined that he shall use it as they feel they are entitled to demand, and the next session, at latest, will show how far he is willing and able to comply with these demands, without either offending his artisan supporters, or alienating the other classes from which the Liberal Party, as at present constituted, derives support.

The War in Paraguay.

Such strange and varying accounts arrive, from time to time, from the seat of this prolonged war, and the questions between the belligerents assume such complications, that it is puzzling to divine what it is all about. Before hostilities suddenly broke out between Brazil and what is called the Republic of Paraguay, all we knew of that country from travelers, such as MANSFIELD and GRANT DUFF, was that a bloody and rapacious tyrant named LOPEZ ruled it with a rod of iron, pretty much after the model and form of his predecessors in the despotism. We all read in the school geography books that Dr. FRANCIA, the Jesuit, founded the Dictatorship, and, as they have it, introduced law and order into chaos. It is not in history unusual. PHILIP II. and ALVA used the term in the Netherlands. "All is quiet" is a common form with such phases of history long before the pacification of Warsaw, but it is the quiet of death. Still the difficulty remains to be solved why Brazil should, in times of financial weakness and of severe strain on her scanty population and resources, without an army, and just emerging from a state of semi-barbarism, commit herself to a war so far from her frontier and in so dangerous a campaigning country. A glance at the map will tell us. The navigation of the La Plata is the stake.

Occupying a very peculiar geographical position in the very centre of South America, Bolivia is cut off from the shores of the Pacific by an impassable belt of sandy region, having but two miserable roadsteads, the ever-shifting *medaños* rendering all transit difficult and at times dangerous. On the east Bolivia is hemmed in by the vast solitudes of primeval tropical forests, but she numbers 2,000,000 of inhabitants to her 400,000 square miles, a great portion of which lie on an elevated plateau 12,000 feet above the sea, and watered by two great lakes, Titacaca and Popoo, which receive the drainage from the chain of Andes. All the watercourses to the eastward of this plateau find their way into the Atlantic Ocean. On the southeastern side from the City of Potosi run two rivers, the Bernijo and Pilcomayo, emptying themselves into the Paraguay branch of the La Plata. Steamers can ascend into the very centre of the Republic of Bolivia, nearly opposite to the Brazilian frontier. The people rank among the most hardy, industrious and energetic of the Hispano-American communities. Its productiveness is simply marvelous. Corn, two hundred bushels to the acre; Peruvian bark, cinnamon, tobacco, cocoa, betel, coffee, sugar, cotton, flax, silk, cochineal, dyewoods, vanilla, sarsaparilla, almonds, saffron, laurel and white wax, rhubarb, gentian, jalap, aloes, ipicacuana, gums of all kinds, caoutchouc, balsams in every variety, vast herds of cattle, horses, llamas, goats, and the vicuna, whose wool vies with Cashmere, besides mineral wealth which has passed into a proverb. The average cost of transport by way of the transit to the Pacific Ocean amounts to no less than £300 per ton, or ten cents per pound.

Now in March, 1867, Bolivia made a treaty of limits, commerce and navigation with Brazil, and opened her traffic to the north by way of the River Madeira to Para, on the mouth of the Amazon, but this route abounds with rapids where the canoes have to be unloaded and dragged round at great cost, and infinite and vexatious delay and trouble. It is therefore vital to break through the barrier of Paraguay which has hitherto completely blocked the trade to the La Plata by the Southern route. At present England and France do all the trade of Central South America. We of the United States seem to be ignorant that there is a perfect East Indies at our very doors. The interest to us is immense, and the importance of a stupid diplomatic blunder to our trade and commerce in those countries, at this moment, may be almost incalculable.

Brazil has made of late very rapid strides toward wealth and civilization. Her commercial credit stands deservedly high in the financial market, and under a very enlightened Government she has pacified the troubles of her own vast interior, covered her coast line with railways, constructed roads, canals, bridges and water works not unworthy of comparison with the best works of modern science. Finding the route of trade with the great central plateau of South America (which is impassable through the forest and across the savannahs which form the whole of her border inland for want both of roads and population) too expensive for present development by way of the great tributaries to the Amazon running northward from Bolivia, she has turned her view to the southern outlet by way of the La Plata. In forcing this passage for the trade of the world, now blocked up, Brazil has the sympathy of the Republics at the mouth of that magnificent estuary. Nor is there any chance of her being able, even if she were desirous, of securing any unfair trading advantages or monopoly to herself. Her victory over LOPEZ would be the triumph of civilization over barbarism, of progress over obstruction. The opening up of the as yet in full unknown and undeveloped resources of a vast fertile region to the commerce of the world, must be a matter of serious import to an enterprising nation, and our merchants will not be slow to avail themselves of it.

The "Twin Relics of Barbarism."

One among several mistakes which BRIGHAM YOUNG makes, and which he developed in the course of the remarkable conversation with the Illinois commercial party, is this; that he evidently considers polygamy to be a "peculiar institution" with which "the Federal Government" has no right to interfere. He puts his argument on precisely the same ground which used to be occupied by certain other statesmen regarding slavery, and he fails to remember that "there has been a deluge," and slavery has been drowned. When Senator TRUMBULL remarked, in answer to the Prophet's bold assertion that he would not obey the Congressional laws against polygamy, "the National Government and the States can rightfully pass laws against bigamy, and justly punish the offence—all the States make a plurality of wives a criminal offence," BRIGHAM YOUNG answered:

> "Yes, all the States have laws on the subject, and Utah, when a State, will have an equal right to make laws protecting polygamy. Until we came here the subject of polygamy was not broached. It was not until we had a revelation on the subject. We think we ought not to be interfered with in this matter, as it is nobody's business but our own. We have about 70,000 people. Congress thinks we are unable to take care of ourselves as a State. When we number 300,000, as we soon shall, I think we will be admitted into the Union."

One trouble here seems to be a very dense sort of ignorance. When the Mormons went off into the wilderness, with the purpose, which they have accomplished, to "make it blossom as the rose," the superiority of the parts to the whole in our national structure was considered to be pretty sound doctrine. BRIGHAM YOUNG took the ground that polygamy was no more offensively "peculiar" than slavery; that neither morally or politically was it more to be deprecated; and he and his people cling to it to-day with admiration and affection. But BRIGHAM seems to have forgotten that Utah is not and never was a State of the Union. So long as it is only a Territory, it must obey the laws of the United States; and when it *does* become a State, it will only be after submitting its Constitution to Congress, and yielding obedience to existing laws. One of those laws prohibits polygamy.

We fancy that BRIGHAM YOUNG's own ambition will prove his best guide in the new question he will soon be called upon to decide. If his choice comes between admittance to the Union and the yielding of polygamy, he will probably sacrifice the latter—and it is not certain that even this choice will be left to him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The country will be pleased to learn that the "Powell expedition" (the object of which is the exploration of the Colorado River) is not lost, but has been heard from at as late a date as July 4. The expedition had safely entered the Colorado, which proves the falsity of all the reports lately circulated by RISDON and others. We hope yet to hear of good work from this expedition.

It is urged against our proposal to use the provision of law so emphasized in the rules of the Police Board to practically and effectually widen Broadway, that "hanging" goods or signs is not *placing* them on the sidewalk, one, or exceeding one, foot from the wall-line of the buildings. Very good. If the provision of law thus raised to the high prominence of "caps," to be flung into the eyes of every patrolman cannot eradicate the evils of Broadway, it may be intended to reach the nuisances of Chatham-street the Bowery, Eighth-avenue and other localities, where the storekeepers use the sidewalks as private property. The Police Commissioners certainly mean something when they enthrone "hanging goods or signs more than one foot from a house or store," as the chief of municipal misdemeanors. But so long as our streets have their present appearance, the Commissioners can only explain their meaning by confessing the non-performance of a duty they have admitted to be paramount.

The *Weekly Review* says that a harp of withered leaves and flowers at the foot, and a withered wreath at the head, are all that mark or decorate the grave of "Miles O'Reilly"—the late CHARLES G. HALPINE. This certainly does not speak well for the innumerable friends and admirers of the New York poet, wit and journalist, the patriot and soldier. The memory of poor "Miles O'Reilly" should not thus be neglected, and we suggest that the matter be looked into.

It is the reign of terror—in Europe especially. People, or at least potentates, are afraid of one another everywhere. Each of the European rulers maintains a grand army at enormous and crushing expenses, all to guard against invasion and ravage. They watch one another like wolves. They watch the Pope, too, as if he was another old wolf, and prepare to repel some insidious assault of the Ecumenical Council. Prussia and Bavaria have taken the strongest attitude in this respect, and go-betweens are trying to persuade poor "Lord Peter" not to "come up to time." But the Pope seems determined to fight it out on that line—[illegible].

It will surprise everybody familiar with French politics that the name of M. EMILE OLLIVIER does not appear in the list of the new Imperial Ministry. As a politician who is at once a Liberal and a friend of the Emperor, he has lately been looked on as the coming man. There must have a "hitch" somewhere.

After an exciting canvass and election the people of Hempstead yesterday refused to ratify the bargain made with Mr. CHARLES T. HARVEY, and voted in favor of accepting the offer of Mr. A. T. STEWART for the purchase of the 7,800 acres of Plain lands adjoining the town. About one thousand votes were polled, two-thirds of which were in favor of the Stewart interest. Mr. HARVEY, in a circular issued, threatened to contest in the Courts the legality of the election, and there may be some delay in the completion of the transfer and the commencement of Mr. STEWART's operations, but the bargain may be said to be complete and that Mr. STEWART is in possession of the desert which he proposes to make glad. This result is one heartily to be rejoiced at. Mr. STEWART's project will be vigorously carried out, and will tend to direct the New-York and Brooklyn extension to a portion of the country it is very desirable should be built up as soon as possible for the mutual interests of the Metropolis and of Hempstead. The opening of grand boulevards such as are contemplated in Westchester County will probably shortly follow Mr. STEWART's operations, and thus attract suburban residents to the country between Newtown and Jamaica.

In street railroad transit it is doubtless better to bear the ills we have, than by unavailing protest to bring on others we know not of. Still we venture to object to a habit, prevalent on many of our roads, of loitering along the upper portion of the routes to rush at break-neck pace over the lower. This proceeding is wasteful alike of the temper of passengers and the hoofs of horses, besides being manifestly unjust to persons going over the upper part of the routes only; and if there is any good reason for the practice we have failed, after heavy reflection, to discover it. Do as well as they may, and the street railroad companies cannot make City transit comfortable, but there are many reforms they might effect that would render it less intolerable, and among them we rate the preservation of the equanimity of passengers by equanimity of motion.

We have an idea that the Queen of England will be more popular in Danvers than in London, where the shutting up of Buckingham Palace has so greatly hurt the feelings of her metropolitan lieges. Her little autograph letter to Mr. PEABODY was a very good-natured piece of politeness, everything considered; and even the democratic Boston *Post* has a gush of feeling over it, and hopes it may counteract or mollify the asperities of the *Alabama* controversy. It is certainly pleasant to record such things and to remember that in truth the American people, as in the affair of that former ship, the *Resolute*, as well as in other ways, have shown themselves very kindly disposed to English human nature.

The proposition to import Chinese coolies for the Southern plantations has attracted not only the attention of KOOPMANSHOOP, who keeps a Chinese intelligence office for all the world at the world's centre, as Californians deem San Francisco, but now we have it that General HIRAM WALBRIDGE and others, with $20,000,000 or less, all in scrip, expressly manufactured for the purpose, are to build steamships to run by way of the Suez Canal to India and China for the purpose of importing coolies. The sudden demand for these unknown and untried laborers is largely based on the prejudices of the Southerners against the laborers which they already have; and it is obvious that great enterprises based on this branch of commerce will have heavy odds to contend against.

Several young and enterprising journalists of Washington, the chief of whom is Mr. B. F. WILKINS, of that city, have purchased the Washington *Herald*, a weekly journal. Mr. WILKINS is an able writer—lively and independent, and we have no doubt he will give new vigor to the *Herald*. In time it should be turned into a daily,—for Washington is sorely in need of a leading daily paper; and we have no doubt that, as such, the *Herald*, under Mr. WILKINS' control, would quickly become a political and moral power at the national capital.

The Trenton *State Gazette* indignantly denies the rumor that Northern New-Jersey desires to be annexed to New-York, and intimates that if right were done, in a readjustment of territory, Staten Island would be added to the domain of the former State. But if the picture of New-York morals drawn by the *Gazette* be correct, why should New-Jersey desire the addition of such a terrible set of villains to its population?

The Kendall Scholarship in Washington—Visit of the Beneficiary to Hon. Amos Kendall.

From the Washington Republican, July 17.

It will be remembered that a short time since Hon. AMOS KENDALL donated $6,000 to Columbian College as a fund for the establishment of a scholarship for that graduate of the grammar schools of this city who should pass the best written examination at the close of each annual session. It will also be remembered that a committee of the Board of School Trustees awarded the honor to Master W. H. SINGLETON, of the grammar school taught by Mr. J. H. THOMPSON. On Wednesday evening Messrs. WILSON and J. S. BROWN, of the School Trustees, accompanied by Mr. THOMPSON and his pupil, called upon Mr. KENDALL for the purpose of introducing the beneficiary.

Mr. KENDALL received the young man cordially, and said he might not live to see the completion of this the first scholarship of his endowment, but he trusted that whether he saw it or not, it would be such an one as would reflect credit alike upon the student and the institution. He warned him against the temptations which beset the path of youth, and gave him other excellent advice. The interview was an exceedingly interesting one to all the parties.

Andrew Johnson in Nashville—What He Anticipates.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 15.

Ex-President JOHNSON arrived in this city to-day, from East Tennessee. He has several appointments to speak in Middle and West Tennessee before the election. He is delighted at the present situation in Tennessee, and, although he says but little about his own aspirations, there is little doubt he has a sharp lookout for the United States Senatorship. Should there be a Conservative majority in the Legislature, as is not unlikely, he will be likely to have EMERSON ETHERIDGE and BAILEY PEYTON as rivals for the place; but there is little doubt that ANDY will secure the prize. As showing how Radical candidates swarm in some of the counties, it may be stated that in this county there are now thirteen candidates for the House and seven for the Senate. In other counties it is much the same, so that it need not be wondered at that the Conservatives have generally declined to trot out candidates of their own.

The gubernatorial canvass still goes on briskly, STOKES' strength waning every day. Many be set down that SENTER's majority will reach 30,000 or 40,000. Lawlessness of any kind is something almost unheard of now in Tennessee.

STAGE NOTES.

City Gossip.

The subject of City theatres still remains unsuggestive. Many local play-houses are closed, and those that are still open hardly thrive to the most moderate desires of their managers. So no immediate change is projected. At Wallack's, we see "Dora" and "Black Eyed Susan" will be the plays throughout this week. A modification of cast is noticeable in respect to the performance of either piece. Henceforward Mr. J. F. CATHCART will embody *Farmer Allen*, and Mr. HARRY JOSEPHS *Captain Crosstree*. The non-appearance of Mr. ROBSON to fill the latter character Friday, caused the elimination of the part from the play, and "Black-eyed Susan" was represented, the previous existence of such a being as *Captain Crosstree* being totally ignored. Less fortunate than Wallack's, neither Booth's, Niblo's, the Grand Opera House, the Olympic, nor Wood's call for any reference whatever. The Waverley, we learn, is to be reopened to-morrow with a new burlesque, but particulars are few and unreliable. Can good come out of the Waverley? We doubt it, and half suspect that the public would profit more by its future tenancy by Bryants' Minstrels, whose season ends on Saturday next, than by spasmodic attempts to give it a popularity chance-begot companies and ill-chosen pieces can never secure.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

On the evening of July 5 Mr. BROUGHAM made his first appearance on the San Francisco stage, at the New California Theatre. The house was crowded. The best class of the population turned out to welcome the comedian. Mr. SEWARD occupied one of the private boxes. We read that the occasion was in every way pleasant. Mr. BROUGHAM played *Fitzmaurice* in "A Gentleman from Ireland," and *Micawber* in "David Copperfield." The acting was excellent, the applause emphatic.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS contemplate departing in the Fall, on a professional tour around the world.

Mr. COLVILLE, Mr. J. F. BOOTH, and Mr. and Mrs. VAN HAMME sailed for Europe last week.

Mr. WILLIAM A. MOORE, whilom business manager of the Broadway Theatre, is recovering from his recent severe illness.

Misses SOPHIE and JENNIE WORRELL are to play at Wood's Museum in August.

Mr. J. LEVY, the talented and popular cornet player, goes to Saratoga with the Seventh Regiment.

OLE BULL sails for Europe this week. He returns in the Fall.

The speedy arrival of the German tenor WACHTEL is positively announced.

The Prima Donna.

A very interesting article on the prima donna graces the pages of a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "An American gentleman," says that journal, "who having first thought of bringing up his son as a carpenter, afterward determined to apprentice him to HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, on the ground that 'sculpting' seemed a more profitable trade, would, doubtless, if he had been blessed with daughters, have educated the young ladies as prima donnas. It is a brilliant profession. But then it is not every young lady who can sing; and to be thoroughly successful a prima donna should possess a variety of gifts and acquirements in addition to perfect vocalization. She ought to be personally interesting; and the enthusiasm of an audience will be more easily roused if to her artistic accomplishments she unites great personal beauty. Of course she must be an excellent actress; and it is absolutely necessary that she should exhibit the most correct and refined taste in the matter of costume. All the qualities which Benedick deemed indispensable in a wife should belong, or seem to belong, to her; and to enjoy European favor, she must have several languages at her command. Italian, if not the first, should be the second language of every prima donna; and the most successful of contemporary prima donnas have, like MALIBRAN, the most striking type of the class, possessed a complete mastery of several tongues. Perhaps the gift of language and the gift of song go to a certain extent together. At any rate several examples could be cited—two brilliant ones at the present time and close at hand—in which the highest faculty for musical language and a very high faculty for ordinary speech are combined. When the time comes for studying the prima donna scientifically, it will be interesting and important to note the origin of the great prima donnas, who, during the past and present century, have from time to time enchanted Europe. They have, for the most part, displayed aristocratic qualities; they have been received into the aristocratic class, and, in many cases, (SONTAG, CRUVELLI, ALBONI, PATTI,) have ended by forming part of it. But none of them have been of aristocratic birth; and what is far more remarkable is the fact that to very few does musical talent seem to have come by inheritance. Certainly not one has inherited her high artistic qualities from her immediate progenitors. The public have but little idea of the indomitable energy that a great prima donna should possess, called upon as she is during the season (and with a great prima donna changing perpetually from capital to capital it is always and everywhere the season) to take part in morning rehearsals, afternoon concerts, evening representations, and often private concerts when the operatic representations are at an end; nor of the knowledge of society of various kinds and countries which a prima donna of the highest class cannot, with such a varied life, fail to acquire. She ends by knowing something of the artistic, literary, and fashionable society of every capital in Europe, and has been on speaking as well as singing terms with the members of all the principal Courts. The cosmopolitanism of the really absolute *prima donna assoluta* is one of the most remarkable things about them. Of the thousands of *cantatrici* who dream of competing, of the hundreds who actually compete for the highest honors in the profession, of the dozen who are very near attaining those honors, there are scarcely more than two or three—certainly not half a dozen—by whom they are really gained; and from those fortunate few a certificate of nationality is the last thing that would be demanded. They may come from the United States or from Sweden, from Hamburg, Prague, or Pesth; the one thing necessary is that, possessing the rare qualifications we have spoken of, they shall sing habitually in the Italian language. They are more than cosmopolitan; for, instead of being citizens of the world—that is to say, of no city in particular—they are citizens of each city at which they happen to be engaged. Mme. PATTI, independently of her operatic performances in Italian, sings 'Home, Sweet Home' in London, 'Solovei' in St. Petersburg, 'Si vous n'avez rien à me dire' in Paris. Mlle. NILSSON, without counting her Swedish melodies, sings operatic music in Italian at Covent Garden, operatic music in French at the Académie of Paris, oratorio music in English at English festivals. Prima donnas do certainly receive immense salaries; but it must not be forgotten that their expenses—above all, traveling expenses and outlay for dress—are very great. They are for the most part charitable even to excess. They are surrounded at the theatre by attendants of all kinds who expect money for the most trifling services; their addresses are known to all the begging-letter writers; and when one of the principal mendicants of the metropolis fell, not long since, into the hands of the Police, it is a fact that the name of a celebrated German prima donna was found at the top of his list of probable benefactors. Then think of the number of occasions on which prima donnas are asked to sing gratuitously, and in many cases actually consent to do so! 'It is so little trouble for her to sing,' it is argued. But it is still less trouble for a millionaire to write a check, in spite of which he is rarely so ready with a check for a large amount as the prima donna of high repute is with her easily convertible notes. Nevertheless, after making due allowances for the prima donna's inevitable expenditure, the fact remains that she is exceedingly well paid. Indeed, no one among women receives a larger income, apart from property, except she be an Empress or a Queen. There is this difference, however, that the income of the sovereign (barring revolutions) is for life, while that of the prima donna is only for the life of her voice; which, however, in the case of a happily constituted prima donna may fairly be reckoned at twenty-five years, say from seventeen to forty-two. Among men, no Minister of State is so highly paid as Mme. PATTI was last Winter at St. Petersburg. The salary of a first-rate prima donna is about equal to that of an ambassador, (say £12,000 a year,) and she retains the right, denied to the unfortunate ambassador, of receiving presents. Indeed, those who judge of the worth of others by what they conceive to be their own personal value, are often shocked to find that our most popular prima donnas are so munificently paid. It is clear, moreover, that a priest, a professor, a judge, do exercise much more important social functions than the greatest of prima donnas; only being less rare, and their services being less eagerly sought after by the rich multitude, they receive more slender remuneration. For it is not, of course, the rarity alone; it is the rarity combined with rare excellence of the prima donna in which her attractiveness lies. Any *lusus naturæ* is rare. But nature is not in a freakish mood, she is in a smiling mood when she creates the perfect

prima donna, who may well be called *carrissima naturæ*? When it was stated some years ago in the Court of Bankruptcy what amount of salary was paid to a celebrated first soprano at the Royal Italian Opera, the learned Commissioner exclaimed that that was "twice the salary of a puisne Judge;" and nearly a century before that the Empress Catherine, when she heard what terms La Gabrielle required, is said to have replied that "that was more than she gave to any one of her Marshals." Thereupon, as the story goes, Gabrielle recommended the Empress to get her Marshals to sing; and probably a Russian Field-Marshal of the last century would have cut as queer a figure on the operatic stage as an English Judge might be expected to do in the present day. The truth is the prima donna, though largely, and often profoundly adored, has not yet been sufficiently studied—certainly not in that calm spirit of investigation which it is necessary, but very difficult, to bring to the contemplation of so charming a subject. From star-worship to astronomy would be a great step, but if the nature of the operatic star were thoroughly understood, its distinctive attributes would be found, we are sure, to be even of a higher kind than passing devotees usually imagine."

The Foreign Stage.

Signor Tamberlik has reappeared in London with success.

Mr. Dion Boucicault and Mr. H. J. Byron have agreed with Mr. B. Webster to write him two dramas yearly for production at the Adelphi Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann had taken their departure for Australia, they being engaged for six months at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne.

George Hodson, Irish comedian, is dead. Mr. Hodson was the son of Mr. G. A. Hodson, the musical composer. His mother was a niece of Mrs. Siddons, and well known in Bath. Mr. George Hodson was born in London in 1822.

Offenbach, fatigued with success after success in the atmosphere of opera bouffe, has signed articles with a Paris manager to write a serious opera, on the plan of "Rigoletto."

At the Paris Theatre Français a historical piece, entitled "Juan Strenner," has been produced. Lafontaine plays the great painter, Rubens, but could not secure for the work aught but a *succès d'estime*.

Alboni was at last accounts in Paris. The Emperor of Russia ordered his Imperial Opera Director to offer her £120 per month and £480 for traveling expenses. Mme. Alboni replied that she would not accept lower terms than those on which La Patti had sung. In reply, the Emperor telegraphed that he agreed with her view of the case, and requested Mme. Alboni to accept an engagement for St. Petersburg identical to the one Patti had signed last Winter.

Europe finds amusement in 1,480 legitimate theatres, which are distributed as follows: France possesses some 337; Italy, 298; Spain, 168; England, 159; Austria, 152; Germany, 115; Prussia, 76; Russia, 34; Belgium, 34; Holland, 23; Switzerland, 20; Portugal, 16; Poland, 10; Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Denmark, 5; Schleswig, 5; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4. Roumania, 3; Servia, 1.

WASHINGTON.

Quietness Everywhere—The M'Garrahan Claim—The New-Orleans Frauds—Condition of the South—Currency Statement.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

The absence of the President from the city, combined with the unusually hot weather here, produced a reign of gentle dullness in the city. The departments are transacting merely routine work, and few or no strangers are in town.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

Information was received at the Treasury Department to-day from New-Orleans, to the effect that Judge Durell has ordered that bonds on a gold basis appraisement for the sugar recently seized by the revenue officials in that city, be taken from the parties implicated in the alleged fraud.

THE M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIMS.

McGarrahan's claim to the lands now occupied by the Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company has assumed no new phase. His intention is to apply to the Courts for an enforcement of its decree, but there will be no session before two or three months.

THE SOUTH.

The business and commercial reports from the South are of the most encouraging character. A gentleman who has traveled over nearly all of the Southern States says that the people generally have not only recovered from the effects of the war and the general depression of a year ago, caused by political complications, but that they are now on a fair road to riches, and that that entire section of country will shortly be as flourishing as it was before the war.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Acting Commissioner Douglass, in reply to a letter from the Assessor of the Thirtieth New-York District, has decided that shipbuilders, or persons engaged in the construction of vessels, are liable to tax on their sales in excess of $1,250 per quarter.

The Collector of the Second Alabama District reports the seizure of forty boxes of tobacco for non-payment of tax. The Revenue Bureau is to-day in receipt of intelligence of the seizure of a large distillery in New-York, by revenue officers.

The internal revenue receipts to-day are $1,373,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when a manufacturer purchases second-hand articles and repairs the same, and sells them, he should be required to include the sales of such articles in his quarterly return, and pay the tax thereon as on sales of new articles.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency shipped from the Department during the week to the national banks	$168,146
Bonds held as security for national bank circulation	342,573,100
And as security for public deposits	22,700,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	75,530
Total amount burned heretofore	14,746,077
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	136,460
Total issued therefor previously	14,536,948
Balance due for mutilated bills	58,129
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,800,335
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	222,836

ADMITTANCE OF A COLORED MAN TO THE BAR.

In the Criminal Court to-day Mr. A. R. Brown moved for the admission of Professor George B. Vashon to the Bar of the Criminal Court, and Judge Fisher directed his name to be entered. The Judge remarked that the rules required motions for admission to the Bar in Court in the General Term; but, as the Supreme Court of the United States had decided in the case of Mr. Bradley that the Criminal Court was a separate Court, he would take the responsibility of admitting him. Professor Vashon is a well-known colored man; he has heretofore practised law in New-York, is a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, and has recently been connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. He is said to be a finished scholar, having filled a Professorship in the Allegheny (Penn.) College.

PERSONAL.

Hiram L. Fisher, from Watertown, N. Y., a clerk in the Internal Revenue office, died in the street last night from the effects of heat. He had been indisposed for several days.

ARMY.

Captain J. M. B. Clitz is ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

A Circus and Menagerie in a Thunder-Storm.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, July 14.

On Monday Bailey & Co.'s Menagerie and Circus exhibited at Muscatine. The tent was struck at 11 P. M., and the show started for Davenport. Before a dozen miles had been traversed, a terrific storm let loose its lightning, thunder and water. The lightning was blinding in its brilliancy, the thunder was terrific, and the rain, violently driven by the wind, came down in sheets. A panic seized the whole cavalcade—men, horses and animals seemed terror-stricken. Eight of the drivers deserted their teams, and it was not long before wagons and horses were in inextricable confusion—a jammed-up mass of floundering animals and overturned vehicles. The darkness, save when lightning illuminated the scene, was impenetrable. The caged lions, tigers, leopards, wolves and other beasts became frightened, and bounded from side to side of their prisons, and roared and growled and shrieked in very terror. The lightning came nearer and nearer, until its thunder seemed to break in the midst of the caravan. The elephants lay down in the road, and refused to move. Three of the horses were struck by lightning and killed. It is a wonder that no human lives were lost. At daybreak the scene presented beggars description. Imagine it from the above account of the menagerie experience. It was the worst adventure that ever befell a circus in this portion of the West. The show reached Davenport at a late hour in the day, men and teams well-nigh exhausted by the terrible night's work, and the hard journey which followed it.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

From Florence to Bologna—The Trans-Apennine Railroad—Scenes in Bologna—The Church of St. Petronius—The University—The City of Padua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PADUA, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

We left Florence just after the arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt with his suite, taking the cars for Bologna by the way of Pistoja. The railroad is a triumph of engineering skill, crossing the Apennines on a remarkable series of curves, zigzags, tunnels and circuits, and yet so constructed as to seem apparently of easy passage, and well guarded against accidents. The solidity of the bridges, viaducts, flanking walls, embankments and roadway is everywhere striking. There are over forty tunnels, the principal one being a mile and three-quarters long; and the views, as the road ascends higher and higher among the mountain ranges are very fine. Bologna has decidedly an ancient look; and a tablet in the court-yard of our hotel announces that it is built upon the foundations of a temple of Jupiter Stator—stator no longer. The arcaded streets are mostly narrow and gloomy-looking, though the modern portion of the town, with its wider avenues, presents a more cheerful aspect. The picture galleries are very famous, not so much because of the fine pictures they contain, as from the fact that many of the great masters derived their inspirations from the founders of the Bolognese school, and their productions are, of course, very numerous. The chief picture of the collection is the "St. Cecilia, of Raphael," in a state of ecstacy while listening to the music of the angels, and surrounded by St. Paul, St. John, St. Augustine and Mary Magdalene, a curious assemblage, admirably painted. The coloring and drawing of the different figures and the clear blue of the sky above, in which are indistinctly seen the choir of angels, are wonderfully well done—Vasari pronouncing the picture as "*divina è non dipinta*." Hardly inferior are Guido's "Crucifixion" and the "Madonna della Pieta, or the Deposition from the Cross," in the upper part of which the Virgin is weeping over the dead body of the Saviour, while below, and separated by a strip of tapestry, which gives a singular effect, are the five protecting saints of Bologna, with a view of the city in the distance. There are Domenichinos and Guercinos not in the best style of these two great artists, while the Caracci brothers, Francia, and others of the Bolognese school, are numerously and brilliantly represented, and this national character constitutes, in the eyes of the connoisseurs, the great merit of the collection. Of the one hundred churches that of St. Petronius, the patron saint of the city, though unfinished, is the largest and finest. It is a good specimen of the pointed Italian style, vast in size, with remarkable bas-reliefs, canopied doorways, painted glass, with some handsome side chapels, (among them a Bonaparte chapel, in memory of Eliza, Princess Bacciochi, her husband and children,) and a glorious organ, which we heard admirably played by its blind young organist.

Unfortunately the original design of the church was never carried out, what is now seen having been intended for the nave and aisles, while the transept was only just begun when its construction was given up. Completed according to the first plan, it would have been in the shape of a Latin cross, and a hundred and thirty-six feet longer than St. Peter's at Rome, which is over six hundred feet in length.

In its present condition it is nevertheless exceedingly imposing, and furnishes a striking evidence of magnificent religious zeal and liberality. The great central doorway with its scriptural bas-reliefs is an admirable work of art, the result of twelve years conscientious labor. The figure of Eve just awaking to the consciousness of life is considered one of the most exquisite productions of Christian sculpture in the middle ages. In one of the rooms of the Residenza della Fabrica is an extraordinary bas-relief, representing Joseph and Potiphar's wife, by the celebrated Properzia di Rossi, at once painter, sculptor, engraver and musician. Unfortunate in a love affair, the artist is supposed to have represented herself as Mrs. Potiphar, while her lover figures in the character of Joseph! She died of love according to Murray; her sad fate exciting great commiseration, until some unsentimental book-worm unearthed, and made public, the details of a trial in which the frail and fair Properzia was shown up as no better than she should be, and her lover as anything but a Joseph!

The Duomo, dedicated to St. Peter, has been several times rebuilt, the present edifice dating from 1605. Its two best pictures are "The Annunciation," by one of the Caraccis, and a representation of the Saviour giving the keys to St. Peter, with the other Apostles standing round. In a room opening out of the sacristy, there is another queer Caracci picture, in which St. Peter is bewailing with the Virgin the death of the Saviour. San Domenico contains the tombs of St. Dominick, (the founder of the religious order which bears his name, as well as of the Inquisition,) and of Guido. The tomb of the saint is covered with excellent bas-reliefs of different incidents in his life and of the miracles which he performed. Of these, the best are the saint restoring to life, at Rome, a young cavalier thrown from his horse, and St. Peter and St. Paul in Heaven, presenting their brother saint with the Gospels—both of them lifelike and graceful in their execution. Among the statues on the tomb are two by Michael Angelo—a St. Petronius and a beautiful angel. On the vault, above the altar, is one of Guido's most beautiful frescoes, "St. Dominick Received into Paradise by the Saviour and the Virgin," with a group of angels. It is a picture worthy of the great master who painted it. In one of the chapels, among other relics, is the head of St. Dominick, preserved in a heavy silver case, and on the wall is a mummy which no one wants to look at twice, for the first glance is sufficiently disgusting. In the piazza upon which the church stands are two statues, one of bronze of St. Dominick, which is placed upon a red brick column, and the other a marble one of the Madonna del Rosario. There are also two monuments under canopies supported by columns, upon one of the arches of which are some early Christian bas-reliefs, which are supposed to date very far back, and that is their best apology! The oldest church in the city, and one of the oldest in all Italy, is the San Stefano, which is built out of seven different churches; but to the unlearned visitor it presents little else of interest, though from its labyrinthine construction, always pointed out as one of the curiosities to be seen.

On the summit of the Monte della Gardia, one of the hills in the neighborhood, is the Church of the Madonna di San Luca, so called from one of those curious, black Byzantine pictures of the Saviour, which is attributed to Saint Luke. The ascent to the church is through a covered, zigzag arcade, twelve feet broad and fifteen feet high, with 635 arches, extending from the city gate, a distance of nearly three miles, up the mountain side; and though the climb is a hard one, the view from the top, of the finest plain in Italy, with the Apennines and the Adriatic afar off, amply repays the exertion. There are a number of detached forts on the top, which, during the last war, were mounted with heavy cannon furnished with oblong, hollow shot, making a formidable military position of this charming spot.

The University is the oldest in Italy, and enjoys the credit of having first practiced the dissection of the human body in its medical rooms, and of discovering galvanism. It was famous, too, for the number of its learned female professors—of one of whom it is recorded that during her lectures a curtain separated her from the students in order that her personal charms should not distract their attention. As early as the twelfth, and through the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the University was renowned for its lectures upon the civil and canon law—the number of its students amounting at one time, it is said, to 10,000, attracted from all parts of the world by the reputation of its learned Professors. It is chiefly renowned now for medical studies, and numbers less than a thousand students. The library occupies a separate building, and contains 150,000 volumes, with 6,000 manuscripts.

The palaces of Bologna are numerous, but contain few objects of interest, the most valuable having been long since sold and dispersed. The two public buildings which perhaps attract the most notice are the leaning towers, one over three hundred, and the other a hundred and sixty feet high. Unlike the famous Campanile of Pisa, these present no architectural attractions, and are remarkable only as deviating six or seven feet from the centre of gravity, each one inclining in a different direction from the other. The view from the top of the highest, the Asinelli, which is reached by 449 steps, with fortunately many convenient landing places, embraces the whole city, the well-wooded range, at the base of which it lies, the line of the ancient Via Emilia stretching out for many miles both east and west, the City of Modena, and in the far-off distance the snow-clad peaks of the Tyrolean Alps—in very truth a magnificent panorama.

PADUA.

From Bologna, we took the railroad by the way of Ferrara and Rovigo to Padua. As far as Ferrara the country is mostly a level plain, fertile with maize, rice and corn, and especially productive of hemp, of which large plantations are passed. Beyond Ferrara there is more diversity of scene, both the Po and the Adige being crossed, and numerous canals intersecting the country, which everywhere rejoices in luxuriant vegetation. Padua, one of the oldest cities of Italy, so old that its foundation is attributed to Antenor after the fall of Troy, is situated in the middle of a beautiful plain, upon the River Bacchiglione, which is here divided into two streams. It is a walled town with seven gates, and long rejoiced in the name of Padova la Forte. Its most peculiar building is the Palace of the Municipality, an enormous structure standing upon open arches with a loggia surrounding it, and with an immense roof half as high again as the walls beneath it. This is said to be the largest roof unsupported by pillars in the world. The interior of the palace presents few objects of interest. There is an apocryphal monument to Livy, who is claimed as long a resident of the city and as having died there. A skeleton, supposed to be that of the great historian, was found during the fourteenth century, and it was determined to place this precious relic in the palace, which was done with great pomp. At the two ends of the large hall are the black granite altar of bankruptcy, upon which debtors desirous of freeing themselves from all claims were required to expose themselves to the public gaze; and an enormous horse of wood, made in the fifteenth century for a great festival, which is much admired.

The great wonder of Padua, however, is the Church of St. Anthony whose remains are preserved in the Chapel of *Il Santo*, in which golden lamps, silver candlesticks and candelabras, borne by angels are lighted and kept burning day and night. The central shrine is resplendent in marble and gold, and the altar of the Saint is of verd antique with bronze statues and marble angels. The sides of the chapel are covered with bas-reliefs, in Carrara marble, representing various miracles—one of which is the discovery by the Saint of a stone in the place of the heart of a miser; and another where he obtains from a new-born infant a guarantee of the innocence of his mother by indicating his legitimate sire—the wise child that knew his own father! The altar is regarded with peculiar veneration by the citizens and inhabitants of the neighborhood, who come here to say their prayers and touch the marble slab which covers the tomb, upon which they hang all kinds of offerings. Beyond this chapel and connected with it by an arcade, is another one known as the Chapel of the Madonna Mora, from the brown complexion of the Virgin in a picture above the altar. This was part of an ancient church, torn down to make place for the present building. Opposite is the Chapel of St. Felix, separated from the main church by Gothic arches of red marble, and covered with very fine frescoes. The choir is also divided from the church by a red marble railing with bronze doors, and is wonderfully rich in statues, bronze-reliefs upon the high altar, a great bronze crucifix and a gilt terra cotta bas-relief of the Deposition. There is also an immense bronze candelabrum, which cost the artist ten years of labor, and is certainly a remarkable work of art, in which the Christian symbols and Pagan images are curiously blended together. The whole of this vast church, however, is full of rich monuments of ancient taste, skill and munificence; while its exterior is almost equally striking. Built in the form of a Latin cross, it is surmounted by seven domes and two octagonal bell towers, pointed like minarets, and recalling the grand old Church of St. Marc, at Venice, and the beautiful mosques of Constantinople. In the piazza in front of this church, under a Gothic canopy, is the grave of Rolando Piezzola, and in the centre, a statue full of vigor and life of Erasmo da Narni, the famous Condottieri leader, who in 1438 defended Venice against Sforza. The Church of Santa Giustina, built originally on the site of a Temple of Concord, but after ruined, dates from the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is striking from its proportions, its piers and high cupolas, has one or two fine paintings and handsome cloisters. The chief object of attraction in Padua, however, after the Church of St. Anthony, is the Chapel of the Annunziata, which is covered with excellent frescoes by Giotto, his best works, and ranking among the best by any master. Dante, who lived with him at the time he was painting them, is supposed to have furnished some of the poetic inspiration by which, as well as by their graceful beauty and natural expression, these fine productions are characterized.

There is a large botanical garden, the most ancient in Europe, which contains specimens of the cedar of Lebanon, of the plane tree of the East, and superb magnolias. The University, as early as the twelfth century, was held in great reputation, and it was a learned doctor of the law from Padua whose aid was invoked to rescue the unfortunate Antonio from the knife of Shylock—the "Daniel, a very Daniel, come to judgment!" The tomb of Antenor (!) which was discovered in the thirteenth century, stands at the corner of one of the streets of the city, and near by was another monument, upon which were engraved these two lines:

"Id quod es ante fui. Quid sim post funera quaeris?
Quod sum, quidquid id est, tu quoque lector, eris."

At Arqua, a pleasant drive, is the house where Petrarch lived and died, and some few relics of him are preserved by the peasants who now inhabit it. His tomb is opposite the church and is the same in form as the ancient one of Antenor.

From Padua to Verona is a two hours' journey by railroad, of which, of Venice, and perhaps Milan, I may have something to say in my next letter—and then for the Tyrol! K.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson, Governor Hoffman and Hon. William A. Moseley, are at Saratoga. Bishop Simpson will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church there to-day.

Governor Theodore W. Randolph, of New-Jersey, Hon. H. M. Conger, Hon. H. Little, Hon. W. B. Macklay and Governor Randolph's staff arrived at Long Branch yesterday. They are stopping at the Mansion House.

General Steadman, late Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who died on the 5th inst., only a short time after his arrival there, was of Portage County, Ohio. He had served several terms in the General Assembly of Ohio, and four years in the army. He was a faithful, conscientious citizen and legislator, and a gallant soldier.

General Sherman, in his letter to the Chairman of the St. Louis banquet, to Minister Blow, said: "I beg that you will say to Mr. Blow that I wish him all honor in his mission, and beg him to go to the top of Corcovado at his earliest opportunity, and see thence a view of Rio and its surroundings, that will more than repay the labor of the ascent."

A venerable editor, residing in Dover, Me., who never saw a railroad or a train of cars, is pleased at the progress which is making on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad. The contractors assure him that cars will be running to and fro by October next, and the old gentleman is rejoicing in the thought that his eyes will soon be gladdened by the sight of the iron horse from his office window.

The rebel General J. B. Hood is at Sauk Rapids, Minn., with his family, spending the Summer. General Hood is now a commission merchant in New-Orleans.

Professor Alpheus S. Packard, the oldest Professor in Bowdoin College, has just been presented with a purse of $1,140 from eighty of the alumni of the College, whose subscriptions ranged from $5 to $50 each. Among the contributors are Ex-President Franklin Pierce, Attorney-General Frye, of Maine, the Presidents of Girard College and the University of Pennsylvania, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

A CHRISTIAN CLUB.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

What Shall it be?—About Amusements—Muscular Christianity Recognized—A Great Gymnasium Proposed—Art and Religion Vis-a-Vis.

The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, situate on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, approaches completion. Standing opposite the Venetian-palace structure of the National Academy, it certainly dwarfs by its size that beautiful building, if it does not eclipse it in architectural proportions and symmetry. The contrast of the different colored stones of the Academy is certainly more attractive than the brick and Dorchester stone of the Christian Association. But the latter building is yet one of the finest of the recent additions to the architecture of the City, and is at the same time a noble monument to the philanthropy of the Christianity of New-York. The large sum of money required for the building was promptly subscribed, principally by New-York merchants, (the total number of subscribers was but seventy-two, and the average subscription $6,000,) and the credit of raising it is largely due to the disinterested devotion of Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., who early saw the opportunity and necessity for a more enlarged sphere of usefulness for the Association, which had never one-quarter realized the ideal of such an organization. For some reason or other, perhaps because of the unfortunate entrance, at one time, of a political element into its working, the Young Men's Christian Association has not exercised its full and legitimate influence on the class for which it was organized. There have always been in it a number of earnest men who gave much time and thought to the development of its plan, but they have not always worked wisely, nor have they received the assistance and encouragement necessary to a large success. Moreover, the rooms of the Association were frequently removed from place to place, and were never either very eligible or very attractive. It required a strong effort to induce young men to avail themselves of the privileges of the institution, and the vast majority of those who most needed its healthy associations and protecting influences never took advantage of them or felt attracted to enter the insufficient rooms. It was probably thought by the young man of the period an eminently "slow" concern, and offering no such allurements as the thousands of bar and club rooms and billiard saloons of the City so profusely presented.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With this splendid and capacious new building for a base of operations, and the increased income it will have for the sinews of the holy war, the Association will hereafter undoubtedly wage more successful battle against the powers of evil that beset the young comer to the great City. The rental of the stores of the first floor, of the artists' studios on the upper floor, and of the large hall, when the latter is not needed by the Association, will give a handsome pecuniary basis, to which, if its members increase to the large number hoped for, will be added a handsome income from membership dues. The present dues are but $2. It has been proposed that they be raised to $5, the favorers of the advance arguing that the young men who would be likely to join the Association would be equal to the payment of the greater price, and would be likely to appreciate its advantages more highly if they paid for them something more than a mere nominal sum. The theory is generally sound in such cases that when a thing is given away or sold at a charity price it is not often much valued or respected. Moreover the Association appeals mainly to the young men employed as clerks, who have a pride in these matters which it is not safe to offend. In any particular case where the dues involved a hardship, they could, perhaps, be remitted, or paid by subscription, which undoubtedly could be readily obtained.

If the dues, then, were fixed at $5, and 5,000 members obtained—the number hoped for—an income of $25,000 would be realized, which would aid the Association very essentially in extending its line of operations.

SHALL IT BE A CLUB?—ABOUT AMUSEMENTS.

The theory of what the Association should be has received the most careful consideration of its managers, who are gentlemen of wisdom and experience in affairs. How far the new building shall partake of the character of a club is a question to which they have given grave study. The object, however, will in any event be to provide a place which shall present real attractions for young men, and do away with the idea any of them may have that the religious character of the Association must necessarily make it a sombre and forbidding place for the gay spirits of youth. There have been some among the friends of the institution who have gone so far as to advise the most radical concessions to the dominant love of amusement in young men. They have advised the introduction of chess, draughts, billiards and bowling, contending that the devil should not have all the amusements; that these games are not in themselves injurious to morals, but that it is the customary surroundings of bars and profanity which give them an immoral influence. They say, with a good deal of force, that hundreds of strict and exemplary Church members have put up billiard tables in their houses during the last few years, and have discovered that the amusement is one of the most delightful and healthful in the whole range of games. Clergymen, too, think nothing of public bowling at Saratoga; indeed, it is a favorite clerical amusement. They say, too, that it is of the utmost importance that every legitimate attraction should be utilized to gain the end desired, and that then the young men will soon learn that at the Young Men's Christian Association they can pursue their favorite amusements with pleasanter surroundings than in the public places they now frequent, so often to the great injury of their morals, and that here, in this magnificent building, they will have unequaled opportunities for that social enjoyment and good-fellowship which is a necessity to their happiness. The subject is an exceedingly important one, but it naturally encounters the strong prejudices of many of the friends of the Association, in its discussion, and one may hardly hope to see, therefore, the most liberal features of the proposed plan carried out, at least for several years to come.

It has also been advised that a partial restaurant be one of the features of the Association. The idea should be to provide at least tea and coffee to order, with perhaps a few more substantial eatable things. This would give the institution something of the complexion of a club, about the advantage of which there is certainly room for differences of opinion. It is said by the members that nothing has been more successful than the series of "tea parties," somewhat after the English fashion, and that of the delightful meetings of the Historical Society, which has been given during the last few years. Such parties have evoked good feeling, fellowship, acquaintance, and all the social graces and pleasures.

A CHRISTIAN GYMNASIUM.

But what the Association *certainly* will have is a splendid gymnasium—a gymnasium which in size and appointments will be unequaled in the City. This concession to the muscular Christianity of the time has been made, we are glad to hear, almost without dissent, nor can any one who appreciates the moral force of the muscle seem to find fault with the athletic character it is proposed to give the young Christians of New-York. If the Association succeed in drawing to its gymnasium a large number of the young men of the City, and in giving them sound bodies and muscles of iron, as well as healthy religious principles and moral characters more enduring than steel, it will deserve and receive a double commendation. We may then hope for a next generation of New-Yorkers fully equal to the occasions of an advancing civilization.

A PUBLIC HALL.

On the second and third floors of the new building will be provided a large hall, capable of seating 1,500 persons, making it one of the finest, as it will be one of the most eligible of the public halls in the City. In this hall the Managers of the Association propose to have delivered series of lectures on popular science, sociology, morals, &c., which will be attractive to the young men and maidens of the City. It is not proposed to have dry and uninteresting discourses, but bright, attractive and illustrated lectures of real value and interest to those for whom they are intended. A similar series of lectures last year proved completely successful. The hall will, when not in use by the Association, be let for lectures, &c.

THE READING-ROOM, &C.

The reading-room and library will need to be much extended. In nothing could the Association be more useful than in providing a complete and attractive reading-room, where could be found *all* the periodical literature of solid value and amusement published in this country and Europe. It would be one of the most attractive features of the institution, and of the greatest service to the young men of New-York. The great success of the Mercantile Library and Cooper Institute reading-rooms is a proof of the demand for such facilities for means of keeping up with the current literature of the day.

ITS OTHER USES.

Besides these general means for promoting the welfare of the young men, the Association will continue its other instrumentalities of visitation, advice, assistance, direction, &c., and will provide rooms in the new building for purely religious and devotional purposes. It has already four branches in operation in different parts of the City, and committees to induce young men to attend church, and to see to the provision of proper boarding places for new comers to town, and for other purposes. The work of these committees might probably be indefinitely extended.

Every one who is interested—and this includes all of us—in the maintenance of a high moral standard among the young men of New-York, will hope that the Association will be liberally and successfully conducted. It should rise to the broadest conception of its office, and utilize every proper means within its reach to effect its ends. If it cannot make sound theologians of all of its charge, let it at least try to make good citizens and moral and worthy men.

GOVERNOR WALKER.

His Reception and Serenade in Binghamton—Speech of Judge Balcom and Response of Colonel Walker.

From the Binghamton Republican, July 16.

Governor Walker arrived on the Buffalo express last evening, about 8 o'clock, the train being about an hour and a half behind time. A large number of personal friends were at the depot, who crowded to the east end of the platform to greet him. The Governor was accompanied by his wife, the daughter of Mr. A. J. Evans, of this city. They walked slowly across the platform, stopping along to notice acquaintances, and then took a hack that stood in readiness to convey them to the residence of Mr. Evans, on Prospect-avenue.

According to appointment, a large number of prominent citizens gathered at the American Hotel in the evening, and at 9 o'clock, escorted by the band and members of Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, they marched to the residence of Jonas M. Walker, on Chenango-street, where the Governor was spending the evening. The beautiful grounds around the house, and the streets, for some distance, were crowded by the large gathering of people, all anxious to see and hear our former townsman, now the Governor elect of Virginia. The band marched into the front yard, where they played "Home Again," and "Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming." As the last piece was finished, a call was made for Governor Walker, when he came out upon the piazza, and was introduced to the people by Judge Balcom, who afterward addressed the Governor, saying that they were not there as Republicans or as Democrats, but as his personal friends, because they esteemed him as a man. He said that they remembered him as a resident of their village fourteen years ago; they now welcomed him as a citizen of the State of Patrick Henry, of Jefferson, Madison and Washington—a land from which come the dearest recollections of those great struggles that made the people of this country a free and independent nation, and gave us the Constitution of the United States; yet a land that was scourged and drenched with blood by the late rebellion. But that land is now a reconstructed State, with a liberal Constitution guaranteeing equal rights to all; which State, under the guidance of wise counsels, may have a bright and glorious future, and attain a higher position in the Union than the old State of Virginia (though the mother of statesmen) has ever had under her former Constitution.

COLONEL WALKER'S RESPONSE.

In response, Colonel Walker spoke in effect as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Binghamton: I hardly know how to greet you. I appear before you worn by the cares and labors of an arduous campaign, and I cannot express my feelings adequately on this occasion. I assure you it affords me great satisfaction to come again to the scenes of my childhood, the place where my early ambition was roused, and see this demonstration of your regard, and receive such congratulations from my early friends and old schoolmates. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. When I was in the City of Richmond, a few days ago, receiving the congratulations of the prominent men of the State of Virginia, and of the great men of the country, I received a telegram announcing that my native city was firing cannon over my election. All other congratulations, and all the demonstrations that have been made, have not given me more pleasure than the announcement that my friends here were rejoicing at my success. When I left this place, fourteen years ago, I was a poor boy, with nothing to assist me but a good constitution and a desire to do my duty. I have been fortunate in a measure, but my triumph would be nothing to me if the people of my old home did not rejoice with me.

In meeting you this evening perhaps it would be proper to say something about the events which have been the cause of bringing us together here. We have just passed through a great campaign in Virginia, the issues and details of which I need not mention to you; for I regard this demonstration to me as a man and a child of this place, rather than an expression of your views on the political issues of the State of Virginia. I have been elected, as has been announced to you this evening, and as nearly all of you know, Governor of the State of Virginia, a Commonwealth known as the "Mother of Presidents." During the campaign I announced on the stump that I was a native of the State of New-York, the great Empire State, and I was proud of it. But I tell you here to-night that in the course of ten years Virginia will take the laurels off the brow of New-York, and wear herself the crown of the Empire State.

The work of reconstruction is going on gloriously, and the permanent prosperity of the State has been secured. I want my old friends and school-fellows to come down and help in the great work that we are speeding forward, and make the old State what it should be, and what it is destined to be. We want you to come down there as settlers, to engage in the industrial pursuits that need your energies and experience and ability; and we want you to come in such a way that the interests of the people of Virginia will be your interests. We want you to come and fill the place of those carpet-baggers, who, since the election, are leaving the State in a general stampede across the Potomac. The late issue was not so much a contest as to whether Republican or Democratic sentiment should prevail in the State, but the issue was whether the virtue, property and intelligence of the State should control it, or the organized ignorance and poverty should misrule it. The virtue and property and intelligence have triumphed.

The poverty and ignorance party organized into midnight associations, appealed to low passions and misrepresentations, and cast their votes for Wells and against the Administration. We have won the victory over them, and Virginia is to-day fully up to the requirements of the President, and will stand by the laws of Congress. She has gone for the Government and the Administration. The victory is a relief from carpet-bag rule, and that is the reason it has created so much enthusiasm. The triumph was a victory for the principle that makes all men equal. We have knocked the shackles off of the white men, and given the blacks their equal rights. We have given every white man his rights under the laws, and the rights of colored men are now better protected in Virginia than they are in this, my native place. We are reconstructing on the right basis—the principles of justice and equality. And here I beg leave to repeat to you that Virginia will soon take the laurels of empire from the brow of New-York, and advance to the lead of all the States in the Union.

Again I assure you that when I see my old school-mates and friends gather around me with congratulations on this occasion, my heart is too full for utterance. My friends, I thank you profoundly for your regards, and can assure you that you will never have cause to be ashamed of this son of Binghamton.

MINERAL WATERS.

In these sultry July days, when the "Dog Star" begins to show his teeth, preparatory to the traditional "raging," and the *dolce far niente* forms decidedly the most enviable occupation, it isn't every subject that suggests such a sense of refreshing coolness as that at the head of this article. By "mineral waters," however, we must not be understood to mean the old-fashioned "soda water," carted around in poison-generating copper fountains, and palatable only in combination with highly-flavored syrups—a vile mixture, utterly unfit to be taken into Christian stomachs. Nor do we mean the poor imitations of foreign spas which abound in our cities, made by nobody knows whom, and having little or no affinity to the real article. We refer rather to *pure Carbonic Acid* and *Mineral Spring Waters*, which are now obtainable in safe glass vessels, with every desirable guarantee of their genuineness—refreshing and healthful beverages, worthy to supplant, as in fact they are rapidly doing, the heating alcoholic drinks so much in vogue.

The use of mineral waters as healing agents was known to the ancients. Classical writers make frequent mention of their virtues, and even sacred literature records some instances of their remedial value. But the ancients, though appreciating highly their medicinal qualities, knew little or nothing of their composition, and had the most ridiculous notions in regard to their origin. It was reserved for modern times, which have witnessed such vast strides in chemical research, to discover the real constituents and therapeutic value of these bubbling fountains of health. Some of the most eminent names in the world of modern chemistry are connected with investigations into the nature and characteristics of mineral springs, these learned gentlemen rightly considering that natural remedial agents of such virtue were worthy of being looked into, if haply the secret of their power might be discovered, and their preparation indefinitely extended. Bergmann, Berzelius, Liebig, Struve and others, applied their profound chemical knowledge to the task, and after laborious research, the precise composition of the most celebrated springs of Europe was definitely ascertained; and Struve, by methods which he kept a secret, even succeeded in reproducing the most famous waters artificially. Nobody, however, would believe he had succeeded; so, to satisfy the general incredulity, he sent specimens of his artificial Carlsbad Water to Faraday, and of Kissingen Bitter Water to Liebig, both of whom, after careful analysis, pronounced the water sent them, in composition and physiological effect, identical with the natural. Thus was it proved that the best spas of Europe could be artificially reproduced. But it by no means follows—and the experience of Struve is ample proof—that the mere weighing out of the mineral ingredients, as indicated by analysis, and placing them in water with carbonic acid gas, will produce the desired spa. Such a notion of the manufacture of mineral waters is simply a popular error, which has still, unfortunately, a strong foothold in this country, though now pretty thoroughly eradicated in Europe.

Mineral waters are of great value in a variety of diseases of a febrile or chronic nature. Thus the alkaline *Vichy* is useful in certain forms of indigestion and nervous headache, arising from acidity of the stomach; *Selters* in all affections of the mucous membrane, in catarrh of the larynx, chronic catarrh of the stomach, &c., and it speedily terminates that horrible "after-clap" to a too generous indulgence of the appetite—for which we have no adequate word, but which the Germans expressively call "*katzenjammer*." Other waters have their uses, according to the constituents entering into their composition, such as *Lithia* water for gout, gravel, &c., and the alkaline saline *Carlsbad* for diseases of the liver and abdominal plethora; but the limits of this article will not permit their enumeration.

In this country we have, till a recent period, been favored with a style of foreign spas rather less like the genuine than "Jersey lightning" is like real Old Kentucky Bourbon. If any attempt at all were made—beyond correct labeling—to produce the true waters, it was, and is still by many would-be spa manufacturers, done in a bungling, unscientific way, necessarily unsuccessful, since the nice chemical combinations required in the making of these waters can only be effected by the most skillful and ingenious application of scientific principles, through the aid of perfectly constructed apparatus. This fact it is important to know, for the number of those who use mineral waters, both as a cooling beverage and as medicine, is constantly on the increase, and they ought to be sure that they are not imbibing death instead of life and health, in their refreshing potations.

There are a considerable number of manufacturers of mineral waters in New-York, of more or less skill and repute. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the largest manufacturers—those whose waters are in most general use—are in every respect the most reliable. At the earnest request of many medical gentlemen, the Central Park Commissioners last year gave permission to one firm—the most extensive in the City—after careful scrutiny on the part of Mr. Andrew H. Green of their indorsements by eminent chemists and physicians, to erect a building in the Park for the sale of mineral waters. A charmingly ornate and picturesque Moorish edifice was put up near the Lake, where seekers for pleasure and health may now, with little trouble, drink in with the sweet morning air, or with the cool breath of evening, the most celebrated waters of Europe and America—Vichy, Kissingen, Selters, Ems, the Saratoga waters, &c.—with the purest Carbonic Acid water, all drawn from *glass fountains*, and all bearing the indorsement of distinguished chemists as to close correspondence with the most approved analyses of the natural spas. This is but another of many evidences of the anxiety of the Park Commissioners to provide in that delightful resort everything that can add to the pleasure or health of the people.

The introduction of glass "siphons" by the same firm, so constructed that the waters flow from them pure, sparkling and unchanged to the last drop, marks an era in the history of mineral waters. The use of these dates back some eight years, and their popularity has become very great. This has induced their employment by a number of incompetent parties, who trade upon the reputation acquired for the siphons by their *contents*, as prepared by those who first used them. It is even reported that a couple of butchers recently abandoned their steaks and their joints to concoct mineral waters, which are now for sale in New-York and vicinity, put up in siphons, and carefully labeled Vichy, Kissingen and Selters. Considering the important sanitary bearing of the subject, such attention ought to be given it, both by the guardians of the public health and the people themselves, as would render such impositions impossible. Many druggists are sadly at fault here, keeping on sale mineral waters, of whose real character they know absolutely nothing, made by unknown parties. Their sale ought really to be under the same strict regulations as other medicinal preparations.

But the public have a means of safety in their own hands. Let them resolutely refuse to drink any mineral waters not bearing the name of some responsible maker, and the manufacture and sale of spurious, unpalatable and dangerous waters will soon be at an end.

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Lyon's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

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Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. Lyon's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

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The Fairfax (Vt.) Spring is pronounced by high medical authority to be the most efficacious in the treatment of disease of any of the Vermont Springs. It is beautifully located on the banks of the Lamoille River, only 3½ miles from the Georgia Depot, (Vermont Central Railroad,) and but two hours' drive from Mansfield Mountain. The Fairfax House offers good accommodations for boarders, and at very moderate rates. For circulars and other information, inquire of Dr. COLTON, of the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

SLOTE—GRIFFITHS.—On Thursday, July 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Daniel Slote to Sarah B. Griffiths, daughter of James Griffiths, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BRITTAN.—At the residence of her father, in Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 16, Laura Elizabeth, second daughter of Professor S. B. Brittan, M. D., in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at No. 7 Bruen-place, (No. 21 Hill-st.,) Newark, N. J., on Monday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COOK.—On Saturday, July 17, Myron H. Cook, infant son of Jno. F. and M. Agnes Cook.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 19th, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

DALTON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 17, Sarah Horton, daughter of the late Warren Colburn, and wife of Dr. Edward B. Dalton.

The remains will be removed to Boston for interment.

DE REVOISE.—On Saturday morning, July 17, infant daughter of Isaac C. and Caroline A. De Revoise, aged 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, De Revoise-av., near Meeker, Brooklyn, E. D.

GIBSON.—On Friday morning, July 16, his 34th birthday, at his residence in this City, Edwin Post Gibson, eldest son of the late Isaac Gibson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, July 17, at Boston, of paralysis, Mrs. Lorenna D. Martin, wife of Dr. Joseph Lloyd Martin, of Baltimore.

MOTT.—On Saturday morning, July 17, Eliza..., infant daughter of William B. and Cornelia A. Mott, aged 3 months.

Funeral from Grace Church on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., corner of Walnut and Broad sts., Newark, N. J.

SIMPSON.—On Thursday, July 15, Isabella, wife of Lisneck H. Simpson, Jr., aged 40 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 13 East 31st-st., on Sunday morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 53 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-Office.

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READY ON TUESDAY NEXT—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August. Newsmen will have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. Walter Delafield, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. Henry Duyckinck will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGAtions worshiping in the Church corner 2d-av. and 14th-st., and in Historical Hall, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., will have united services during July and August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on July 18, and the three following Sabbaths, in the Church corner 2d-av. and 14th-st., and in Historical Hall the rest of the time. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. George S. Chambers.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. T. T. Kendrick, Pastor, will preach SABBATH, 10½ A. M. Subject—*Church Fellowship.* Evening subject—*Instant Decision, and a Description of the Wonderful Storm on North River Friday Afternoon*, at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER INstitute, Room No. 15, at 10½ A. M., next SABBATH. Subject—*The Truth of the Grand Prophetic Vision Recorded in the 7th Chapter of Daniel*, illustrated with a large chronological and prophetic chart from the creation to the end of this age. The Douay Bible will be used. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors, singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. Gory, from France, Pastor. N. B.—The Sunday service will not be discontinued during the Summer.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. S. M. Vernon will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday and experience meeting on Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catherine and Madison-streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. L. W. Hart, and also at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Samuel Carlile. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. H. F. Pease. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. Henry V. Voorhis.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIety.—Rev. W. T. Clarke, editor of the *Liberal Christian*, Pastor, will preach in Temperance Lodge-Rooms, Hanson Hall, 3d-av., east side, above 125th-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Liberal Christians of all denominations cordially invited.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, July 18. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½. At evening service seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by W. J. Howe, Pastor of the Church. Subject—Morning: *The Race and the Prize.* Subject—Evening: *Christ as a Preacher.*

REV. E. A. BUTTZ, OF DREW THEOLOGIcal Institute, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services are suspended for the present.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING EVery SUNDAY at No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. SUNDAY at 3 P. M. by Anna E. Smith, Manager of Star of Hope Mission. Seats free. Come and hear her.

END OF THE WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Manner and Time of the End of the World.*

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHRISTIANS MEET SUNDAY AT 4½ o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Rutgers-st., to eat the Lord's Supper. "For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do show the Lord's death till he come."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESbyterian, corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st.—Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Lyman Atwater, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this church on the SABBATHS, 18th and 25th inst.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. only.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Edward Hopper, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and the public invited. Seats all free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp meeting Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M., and Rev. H. H. Cole at 10½ A. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 5th-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. Joseph Milliken, of Ohio, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, morning and evening.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. William Pike. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, July 18, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. Williams, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 272 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62	122½	100 Adams Express	59¾
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64	121¾	100 do	60
40,000 U. S.5-20 C.,'65, new	120½	100 do	60½
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65	121¼	115 do	60¾
500 do	121½	200 do	61
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67	120½	100 do	61⅛
100,000 do	120½	800 do...bet. call	61⅛
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40 R.	109½	300 Wells-Fargo	22½
1,000 U.S. 6s, Cur.	107¾	100 do	22⅝
15,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n.	56¼	100 do...bet. call	22¾
25,000 do	55½	100 do	22⅝
20,000 do	56	100 U. S. Ex.	73
30,000 do	56	100 do	73¼
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	46	100 N. Y. Cen.	209¾
1,000 N.C. St. 6s.new	46¼	300 do	210
30,000 do	46	1100 do	210⅛
5,000 S. C. St.6s, new	68	100 do	210½
25,000 Mo. State 6s	88	100 do	210¼
5,000 La. 6s	66	300 Clev. & Pitts	107
2,000 Ga. St. 6s	83¼	100 Hudson R.	182¾
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	93	200 do	182½
1,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s,'87	93	200 do	182
5,000 do	93½	500 Lake S. & M.So.c	105¾
4,000 Cen. Pa. R. R. G. Bds	93¾	700 do	105¾
4,000 Tol. & W. con. bds	81½	100 do...bet. call	107
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	76	20 Ill. Cen.	144
1,000 Mor.& Es.1st M	93	100 do...bet. call	144
1,000 Lake S. Div.Bs.	91	300 Chi. & N. W.	80½
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95⅞	300 do	80¼
1,000 Mil.& St.P.2d M	94½	300 do ..s3	80½
1,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	84¾	100 do ..b3	80¾
4,000 do	84⅝	60 do..bet. call	81
6,000 N.J. Cen. n. b.	100	300 C. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101¾	100 do	94⅛
500 W.U.T. 7s. bds.	97	1400 Chi. & R. I. R.	115⅛
24 Phenix Bank	110	100 do	115¾
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	122	700 do	115⅛
15 Cent. Nat. Bank	111	100 do	115¾
14 Bank of Republic	120	200 Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
700 West. U.T.	36	100 Mil.& St.P.Pf.b30	87¾
200 Pacific Mail	81⅞	100 do	88
100 Mariposa Pf.bst.c	16⅛	200 T., W. & W.	74
100 Bruns. City L. Co	11	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	32¾
25 A. M. U. Ex.	62	100 do b30	32½
		200 N. J. C. R.	100⅞
		200 do	101
		300 Morris & Es. R.	88¾
		200 H. & St. J. R.	127
		60 Dub. & S. C.	107

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$25,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C.	120¾	$12,000 U.S.5-20C.'65 n	120⅝
12,000 U. S.5-20 R.,'62	121⅞	4,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67	120¾
5,000 U.S.5-20C.'62	122⅝		
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'64	121⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b3	110⅛
100,000 do	121⅛		
101,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65	121⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n	56	100 U. S. Ex. bet. call	73½
1,000 N. C. St. 6s,n. c.	45½	300 New-York Cen.	212⅛
5,000 do	45½	200 Lake S. & M. S.	105½
10,000 do	45½	600 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	94⅛
5,000 do ..c	45½	100 do	94¼
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	103	100 do	94⅜
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	93	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	126
3,000 Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	84	100 do	126
5,000 do	84¼	25 Panama R.	276
100 Pacific Mail	81¾	200 Ill. Cen. ..b10	144½
200 do	82	100 do ..b3	144¼
200 do	82¼	400 Mil.& St. P. R.	77
200 Adams Ex.	60½	80 do	77¼
100 do ..b30	60⅝	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅛
10 Wells-Fargo	22	100 Del., L. & W. R.	112⅛
10 Hudson R.	182⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	153⅛
300 do	183⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	32
200 do	184	8 Chic. & Alt.	160
200 do	184⅛	400 Chi. & R. I.	115⅛
100 do	184⅛	200 do ..c	115½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Va. St. 6s, new	61½	100 Hud. R. ..c	182⅞
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100 do	182¾
100 do ..c	32	100 L. Shore & M. S.	105¾
200 West. U.T.	36⅞	100 do	105⅞
100 do	36⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	106¾
100 do	36⅞	200 do ..b3	107
100 Pacific Mail	81⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. ..c	80¼
100 do ..b3	81⅞	100 do	80⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.	211⅛	100 do	80⅛
400 Reading	98⅛	200 Rock Island	115⅛
100 do	98⅛	100 do	115⅛

SATURDAY, July 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 135⅜@135¾@135½@135½@135⅝ ₽ cent. through the forenoon, as against 135⅝ ₽ cent. at the close of the day on Friday. The market looked weak in the morning, but the lower figures brought forward some considerable orders to buy, and as Exchange on London was quoted firm at 109⅞@110 ₽ cent., the price rallied to 135¾ ₽ cent., some disposition being evinced by one or two leading parties to *Bull* the market for a rise. The Export of American Gold Coin for the day was reported $425,000. The Banks on their averages of the week show a further increase in Gold of $738,806; while the Treasury Office paid out $3,968,618 for Gold Interest, as against $2,427,101 received for Customs. The shipments of the week of all descriptions of Gold and Silver amount to $1,762,546, of which $1,458,300 was in American Gold Coin. The Banks on their other averages of the week show a gain of $3,156,978 in Greenbacks, $5,234,462 on the general line of deposits, and an increase in Loans and Discounts of $1,583,547.

The Stock Exchange was firmer at the close on the Public Funds than at the opening sales of the morning, and the 5-20s of 1867 a fraction stronger than the last price of Friday. These Bonds continue to lead the market, and the whole advance of the week is 2½@2¾ ₽ cent. The rise in the 1862s is 1½ ₽ cent. in Currency; 6 ₽ cents. 1@1¼ ₽ cent., and in 10-40s 1¼ ₽ cent. on the prices of Saturday, July 10. The Railway speculation was higher than on Friday, on New-York Central and Hudson, and a little more steadiness was shown on some of the Western Roads, though the Western speculation, as a general remark, is not of a decided or pronounced character on either side of the account. The New-York Stocks were strong at the close, and the Westerns rather weaker than early in the day.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅞	122¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅞	120⅞
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55⅞	56
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	45½	45½
Louisiana Levee 6s	65⅞	65½
New-York Central	210	212⅜
Reading Railway	98⅜	99½
Chicago and Rock Island	117¼	115⅛
Northwest Common	80⅝	79⅝
Northwest Preferred	94⅜	94⅜
Michigan Southern	106⅝	105⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	153⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¼	106½
Pacific Mail Company	81⅞	82¾
St. Paul Preferred	87⅞	87
St. Paul Common	77⅞	76¾
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞	74½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	31⅞
Hudson River	180½	180⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅜
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	120⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅝	5 ₽ cent reg., 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1864	121⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	107⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	120⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1881	99	South Car. 6s, n. bds.	65
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886	99	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Mis'ri 6s,H.& St.Jo.Iss.	90
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s	66
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 6s,levee bds	61
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	120
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62½	Cal. 7s, large bonds	120
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	56	Connecticut 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	105
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	105½
Georgia 6s	83⅛	N. Y. 7s Canal Fn. '70	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal '77	105
North Carolina 6s	48	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal '72	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	45½	N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal '75	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	127	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	130
America	141	Corn Exchange	135
Phenix	111	Commonwealth	110
National	111	Imp. and Traders'	120
Merchants' Exchange	117	Central National	111
Seventh Ward	110	First National	220
Commerce	122	Fourth National	106
Mech. Bk'g As'n	129	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	88	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Morris & Essex 1st M.	93½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	83	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	78	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st M.	101½
H. R.7s,1st M.,1869-70	101¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.2d M.	98
H.R.7s,2d M., s. F. '85	101	Cleve. & P., Con. S. F.	89
Harlem 1st M.	100⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½
Mic. Cen. 8 ₽ c. '69-72	100	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	101
Mich.C.new 1M.8s,'82	112	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	97½
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7₽c.	95½	Mil.&St.Paul 1st M.	104½
Pac. R.7s,guar.by Mo.	88	Mil. & St.P.1st M 7 3-10	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., 1875	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	94½
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	103	Col. Chic. & I. 1st M.	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Col. Chic. & I. 2d M.	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88½	Tol., P. & W., E. Div.	87½
Chi. & N.W.1st M.	88½	Cent. Pac. Bds.	98½
Han.&St.Jo.L.Grants.	108	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	93½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	89	Western Union Bds.	97½
Tol.W. & W. C.C.S.F.	89	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,590,318; total payments, $4,351,140; balance, $90,752,362. The receipts include for Customs, $383,000; for Gold Notes, $118,000.

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending July 17, 1869:

July 13—Steamship Silesia, London, American Gold	$200,000
July 13—Steamship Silesia, Paris, American Gold	50,000
July 13—Steamship Silesia, Paris, Gold Bars	133,000
July 13—Steamship Silesia, Paris, Silver Bars	3,000
July 13—Steamship Silesia, Paris, Mexican Silver	22,190
July 13—Steamship Silesia, Paris, Foreign Gold	800
July 14—Steamship Java, Liverpool, American Gold	226,300
July 14—Steamship Java, Liverpool, Gold Bars	72,000
July 14—Steamship Java, Liverpool, Silver Bars	18,844
July 15—Steamship Hansa, London, American Gold	550,000
July 15—Steamship Hansa, Havre, American Gold	30,000
July 15—Steamship Hansa, London, Foreign Silver	6,000
July 15—Steamship Hansa, Bremen, Foreign Silver	2,800
July 15—Steamship Hansa, London, Silver Cakes	6,820
July 15—Steamship Eagle, Nassau, British Coin	14,220
July 15—Steamship Eagle, Havana, American Gold	7,000
July 17—Steamship City of Boston, Liverpool, American Gold	425,000
July 17—Steamship City of Boston, Liverpool, British Gold	3,750
Total	$1,762,546

The earnings of the Northeastern (S. C.) Railroad for the years ending Feb. 28, 1868, and Feb. 28, 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$92,089 75	$84,208 73
From freight	172,848 21	151,844 55
From express	6,733 53	4,386 88
From mails	7,772 14	13,746 98
Total	$279,333 73	$254,184 39
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintenance of road	$43,295 34	$43,701 40
Motive power	57,513 19	38,794 73
Repairs of cars	20,512 67	12,762 68
Transportation expenditures	37,348 76	35,312 00
Salaries and general expenditures	14,917 63	14,868 88
Total	$173,655 62	$145,439 00
Net earnings	$105,676 63	$108,735 00
Less interest accrued on bonds to March, 1, 1869	$30,170 00	
Interest accrued on preferred stock, Nov. 1, 1868	13,409 00	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1869	7,500 64	
Interest on outstanding coupons	7,025 25	
Current interest	7,379 80	
Loss by Society Hill and Marlboro Bridge	2,227 58	
Land claims settled during past year	1,011 00—	97,014 33
Leaving a balance of		$11,710 97
Add balance from previous year		10,409 14
Total as in balance sheet		$22,120 11

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings show a decrease of $25,088 36; with a decrease in expenses of $28,216 73—making the increase in net earnings, $3,148 37.

The Company have twelve locomotives, eight first-class and four second-class passenger cars, three baggage, two mail and express, sixty-seven box and forty-three platform cars. Number of miles run, 180,012. Number of through passengers, 10,754; number of way passengers, 27,908; total, 38,662. Bales of cotton transported, 18,868; barrels naval stores, 40,521; bushels rice, 10,063; feet lumber, 3,884,000.

Balance Sheet.

Construction, equipment, right of way, &c.	$2,149,130 65
Bills receivable	5,687 50
Stock in Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, par value $25,000	4,084 00
Post Office dues	2,582 24
Southern Express dues	267 50
Stock in Cheraw Bridge	112 53
Real estate	21,303 43
Cash	9,604 23
Balance of open accounts due to the Company	2,760 57
Total	$2,196,007 52
Bonds given in part payment for real estate	$28,000 00
First mortgage bonds due Sept. 1, 1869	700,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, 1868	145,000 00
Installments on stock	808,550 00
Sale of preferred stock	155,000 00
Bills payable	32,800 00
Interest outstanding to be funded	111,622 31
Interest funded in certificates of indebtedness, to date	107,788 14
Interest outstanding due in cash	5,282 80
Balance to credit profit and loss	22,120 11
Total	$2,196,007 52

President—A. F. RAVENEL. Directors—Hon. Chas. Macbeth, Daniel Ravenel, J. B. Dukes, L. D. Mowry, J. M. Carson, Z. B. Oakes. Superintendent—S. S. Solomons. Secretary and Treasurer—C. Willman.

The Albany Argus says:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in July, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	5,800	201,200	593,300	100
1869	23,100	988,600	270,100	....
Increase	17,300	Inc. 787,400	Dec. 323,200	Dec. 100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	103,200	4,730,600	5,882,600	326,200
1869	115,200	5,747,800	1,941,700	11,800
	Inc. 12,000	Inc. 1,017,200	Dec. 3,940,900	Dec. 314,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 215,840 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th July in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 23.	May 6.
Flour, bbls.	32,900	103,200	115,200
Wheat, bushels	174,700	4,730,600	5,747,800
Corn, bushels	2,868,800	5,882,600	1,941,700
Barley, bushels	29,100	326,200	11,800
Oats, bushels	1,083,400	3,542,800	1,363,100
Rye, bushels	101,000	152,400	159,400
Malt, bushels	73,300	102,400	91,700
Feed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The figures for 1868 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 2,811,300 bushels Wheat, 494,500 bushels Corn, 321,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 941,500 bushels Oats, 34,200 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the canal by ice, during the Winter of 1867 and 1868.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 5 remarks:

"The change to settled dry weather, which has now lasted a fortnight, has just come in time for the hay crop, a great deal of which has been secured in very fair order. But much of the wheat has come out into bloom at a very ungenial time; for it has been observed that the temperature of the night following the longest day this year did not exceed that of the night of the shortest in 1868, both being 54° Fahrenheit, while many nights of June were frosty, and we seem anything but safe in July, which so far is very unlike itself. We have seen indications of rust on the ear already, and we fear much more unless there be a change to a higher and more genial temperature. The sweeping east wind must carry away much of the fertilizing farina; and, if so, we must have proportionately light corn, instead of the full berry of 1868. The Barley, too, is threatened, and looks bad; and so do some pieces of Oats. A few warm days would be of immense service, and if the course of change is to continue, we shall have them, or else decidedly go to the bad. The exhibition of Wheat-ears is generally made to give the idea of plenty, but we would rather see them with the golden grain, and six weeks must elapse before we can be satisfied. The cessation, however, of rain, and occasional outbursts of sunshine, have had their usual effect in calming the markets, which were getting excited, and some places note a moderate decline for the week; but our present critical position leaves daily prices so uncertain that there is no reliance upon them, and the continent is also in much the same state. Better accounts, however, reach us from the south of France, and even the north as well as generally over Europe, where a check has been put upon the excitement of markets. Several important districts in Russia are well spoken of as to cereal promise, and should the vast fields of Hungary only yield scantily, it is some solace to know there are certain favored spots which may come to our aid in case of necessity, and as there is no barrier to imports now in the way of duty, there will be a greater impulse animating the foreign trade.

"The arrivals off the coast since 26th June were 24 cargoes, of which 7 were Wheat, 10 Maize, 3 Barley, and 2 others.

"The business transacted was as follows: Wheat, 9 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka 47s., Banat 44s. to 44s. 9d., Polish 46s., Soft Knes 41s., Danube 40s.; Maize, 27 cargoes at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; Barley, 14 cargoes at 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Millet, 1 cargo at 22s. The sales of Wheat noted last week were 46,687 qrs. at 49s. 4d., against 24,984 qrs. at 67s. 9d. in 1868. The London averages were 51s. on 3,476 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 26th of June were 872,045 cwts. Wheat, and 67,079 cwts. Flour."

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The New-England market continues exceedingly active, with prices steadily advancing. There is not so much anxiety to obtain supplies in New-York, but the disposition is daily growing stronger to procure large shipments at once.

"The Lehigh and Schuylkill regions are actively at work, but suspension is still the order of the day with the Delaware and Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies, and they positively declare they will never accept the 'basis.' As most of their miners have obtained employment elsewhere, we can see no prospect of a speedy resumption in that locality.

"This is materially curtailing the production, and will in all probability cause a short supply, unless the present estimates of the year's consumption are very much at fault. The carrying companies cannot transport more coal during the balance of the season than will in all probability be required, and so it is not likely that the present rates will recede, while there is every prospect of a still further advance.

"The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 14: Bath, $2 80; Saco, $2 85; Portsmouth, $2 65; Amesbury, $2 70; Boston, $2 50; Cambridgeport, $2 80 and 5c. ₽ bushel; Newburyport, $2 70; New-Bedford, $2; Salem, $2 50; Taunton, $2; Providence, $1 75@$2; Derby, $2; Norwich, $1 95 and tow; New-Haven, $1 90; New-York, $1 30@$1 40; Hackensack, $1 65; Jersey City, $1 25."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Monell.

Quimby vs. Carpenter; motion denied.
Lambert vs. Leland; motion granted.
Arnaut vs. Stapenhorst; motion granted.
Kelly vs. Merchant; motion granted.
Preme vs. Smith; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

Before Judges Monell and McCunn.

NO INTERFERENCE OF THE SUPREME AND THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

Quimby vs. Carpenter.—This was a motion to discharge the defendant Carpenter from arrest. An affidavit was read disclosing the fact that the papers were before Judge Sutherland of the Supreme Court, and that that Judge had declined to act in the matter. Both Judge MONELL and Judge MCCUNN decided not to interfere in the slightest degree with anything which Judge Sutherland had done. While paying all respect to the acts of the Supreme Court, it was announced that if further papers were presented, in which new facts foreign to the questions which had been presented to Judge Sutherland were disclosed, the hearing in the case would be adjourned to the 23d inst.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE ASSAULT ON JUDGE JONES—ANOTHER WALL-STREET BROKER.

James Goldin, an express driver, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of this Court for an assault upon Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, a few days since, as already published in the TIMES, has been released and sentence suspended.

George Watts, another of the alleged Wall-street assurers, has been taken into custody, and released upon giving the amount of bail required. His surety is William Wood. His case will, probably, be tried on Wednesday or Thursday next.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Wills admitted during week ending July 17: Absalom Peters, John Foggin, David S. Dodge, Emma T. Vincent, Gerard T. Beekman, John Glover (left for record;) Josalim P. Weaver, (left for record;) Carl Hincking, (left for record;) Iliene Howland, William Prager.

Letters of administration granted: On estate of Francis C. Doberstein, Martha S. Turner, John Smith, Bridget Fitzpatrick, Mary Casey, Joseph Schmitzer, Mary Cochran, John Rickard, Anna Rohrbeck, Henry J. Cattell, John F. Hanson, Thomas W. Du Pree, Mary Jane Griffin, Michael McGinness, Catharine F. Lewis, Matilda B. Allen, Margaret C. Lawrence, Catharine Suydam, Ann McAleavey, John Berrian, Anna Gross, Philip Kerden, George Reed, Margaret Curry, Alfonso Dunlap, Charles G. Kinzie, Caroline Geiger, Anna Voorhis, Martha Mead, Valentine Krebbiel, Lena Bruhning, John Daly, Heinrich Kerber, Johann Weingandt.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

William J. Korn, charged with presenting fictitious claims for allowance of drawback upon articles upon which internal revenue duty had been paid, gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.

A motion was made by Ex-Judge Stuart, asking for the discharge of William H. Higgins, on the charge of having opened a letter addressed to the First National Bank. The request was not granted, on the ground that the examination had developed sufficient evidence to justify a trial. The accused then gave $1,000 bail to answer.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE ALLEGED BOUNTY FRAUD.

The examination of James McMahon, who is charged with obtaining money on a fraudulent bounty claim, was resumed, and, after the testimony of P. O'Mara, late of Company E, Seventy-second New-York Regiment was taken, was adjourned till the 26th inst.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

Despite the heat, the Court-room of the Special Sessions yesterday was about as full as ever with idle listeners and interested parties. Thirty-one accused persons were tried, all but eight for assault and battery.

A SAILOR BOY IN TROUBLE.

William Brown, employed on a canal-boat, was accused by Mary Scott, cook on the same craft, with having struck her and thrown hot coffee on her neck. Brown, a young fellow, told a different story, alleging, with considerable earnestness, that the cook was a rough customer, who had threatened to kill him, and that, when in the cabin, she had thrown the coffee-pot at him and abused him generally. He had intended to make a complaint against the woman, but he said she had got the start of him, and had him arrested first. There being no witnesses in the case, the Court sent him to the City Prison for ten days. The young "canawler" evidently thought the light sentence unjust as he started for his new quarters.

INTERFERENCE OF PARENTS.

A middle-aged and decent looking man named James Combe was charged with hitting a youth of sixteen, William Gardner, with his fist. The facts seemed to be that Gardner's little son and Combe were in the habit of quarreling with each other, and that, in this instance, the latter had severely injured the former, who was much smaller.

Mr. Gardner, hearing of it, went to where the boys were, and after remonstrating with Combe, who said he would do the same thing again, he pushed him over.

The Court decided that the parents' interference in this case was not called for, and that he should have had Combe arrested before taking the law into his own hands. Ordered to give bail to keep the peace.

The remaining cases were uninteresting.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Edward Quimby, who was arrested on Friday afternoon on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check for $600 at the Central National Bank, was yesterday arraigned for examination. The paying teller of the bank, Mr. Charles E. Bogert, testified that the prisoner had presented a check, purporting to be signed by J. H. Lane, of No. 67 Leonard-street, and as he believed it to be a forgery he had caused Quimby's arrest. Mr. Lane testified that he had no knowledge of any such check, and pronounced the signature thereto to be a forgery. The Magistrate held the accused for trial. The prisoner denied his guilt of any forgery, and alleged his ability to prove his innocence on trial before a jury.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A DRY GOODS STORE BY FIRE.

Julius Knapp was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer the charge of setting fire to his father's dry goods store at No. 180 Avenue A, on the 12th inst. An investigation was conducted by Fire Marshal Brackett, who has accumulated a large amount of evidence. It is claimed that the stock was insured for $3,000, but that it was only worth $600. Herman Rauch has given testimony, showing that the accused made a direct proposition to burn the place for $50.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The Seventh Regiment Committee, appointed to perfect arrangements for the proposed excursion of that command up the Hudson River, have made their report, and Colonel Emmons Clark has issued an order and circular to the members in which he announces that the Regiment will parade in full uniform, (gray pants,) with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Wednesday, July 21, and proceed by steamer *City of Hartford*, from the foot of West Twenty-second-street, to Albany, Troy and Saratoga. Roll call of companies at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. The Quartermaster and Commissary will make the necessary arrangements for transportation and subsistence.

The Regiment will reach Troy on Thursday morning, parade through the principal streets of that city under the escort of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Steenburg commanding, and pass in review before his Honor Mayor Beach. After the parade, the Regiment will be received and entertained by the municipal authorities. Leave Troy at 1:30 P. M., reach Saratoga at 3 P. M., pass in review before the President of the village, and be quartered at the Union Hotel. Dress-parade at 6:30 P. M. At 9 P. M., a grand reception will be given to the regiment by the citizens and visitors at Saratoga, in the new ball-room of the Union Hotel and the grounds adjoining. At 9 A. M., July 23, the regiment will be reviewed by his Excellency the Governor of the State. Leave Saratoga at 11 A. M., parade through the principal streets of Albany at 4 P. M., under the escort of the Ninth Brigade, General Woodhall commanding, and pass in review before his Honor Mayor Bleecker. After the parade, the regiment will be received and entertained by the municipal authorities. Leave Albany in the evening, and reach New-York Saturday morning, the 24th inst. The assessment upon officers and members will be $7, which will pay all expenses (not otherwise provided for) except subsistence, and will be collected on the steamer after leaving New-York. Arrangements have been made for the subsistence of the regiment on the steamer and at Saratoga, at moderate rates. Each non-commissioned officer and private will be required to carry in his knapsack the fatigue jacket and cap, at least two pairs of white pants and gloves, paste for cleaning belts, and the necessary changes of underclothing. Commissioned officers will be allowed each one valise or its equivalent, which, together with the baggage of the band and drum corps, must be delivered to the Quartermaster-Sergeant at the armory before 4 o'clock P. M. of the day of departure. No other baggage will be allowed. One servant will be allowed to each company, one to the commissioned officers of each company, and one to each of the field and staff. All servants must present to the Quartermaster at the armory before 4 o'clock P. M. of the day of departure written evidence that they have been duly employed, when they will receive their tickets for transportation. No smoking will be allowed in the staterooms and saloons of the steamer *City of Hartford*. Overcoats will be rolled at the armory on Monday evening, July 19, by the several companies, and officers and non-commissioned officers are expected to instruct the members in this particular.

We understand that affairs in the Fourteenth Brooklyn are not progressing happily, and the prospects of the command are in consequence not as good as might be expected. Colonel Fowler has resigned, and the Lieutenant-Colonel is accused of not attending to the duties of his position as commanding officer, and the boys are becoming troublesome. The armory is in a wretched condition, and almost unfit for tenancy, as some destructive spirits have been demolishing the fittings and waste-pipes. No steps have been taken to procure the much-needed new uniforms, although the grand reception recently held was ostensibly for that purpose. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Fourteenth will make an early and earnest endeavor to correct the abuses at present existing, and do something to restore a proper degree of discipline, else the command may fall to pieces for want of a cohesive spirit among the members.

The Seventy-first Regiment Battalion excursion to Baltimore has been abandoned.

General Burger, of the Second Brigade, has ordered a Court-martial for the trial of deficiencies and delinquencies in the First Regiment Artillery, to convene on Monday, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Regimental Armory, corner of Elm and White streets. Detail for the Court: Captain John N. Heubner, President; Lieutenant Aug. Hoelzle, Recorder.

At an election in Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment, held Monday last, Franklin Doll was elected First Lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted Captain of Company E, and Wm. H. Peek, Second Lieutenant, vice Martin, resigned.

The *Army and Navy Journal* offers the name of General Jourdan, late of the Thirteenth Regiment, as a candidate for the vacant position of Brigadier-General in the Fifth Brigade. If the General consents to be a candidate, we hope he will prove successful, as no better selection could be made.

The officers and members of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, intend going on an excursion to Saratoga next month, and will be *fêted* there by their Colonel.

The Board of Officers in the Eighth Regiment will hold their regular quarterly meeting on Tuesday next.

At the invitation of Colonel John Ittner, the officers of the First Regiment Cavalry will visit his villa in Tremont next Wednesday for target practice and a good time generally.

The Army of the Potomac Society.

This new Society having been organized in due form and under the happiest auspices, it is to be hoped that the membership will be made a strong and effective one. The Constitution of the Society, as amended and adopted at the recent gathering in this City, renders eligible to membership "every officer and enlisted man, who has at any time served with honor in that army, [of the Potomac,] and been honorably discharged therefrom, or remains in service in the regular army, who shall have given his assent to the constitution and by-laws of the Society, and paid his initiation fee." The by-laws also provide that "every officer and enlisted man desiring to become a member of this Society shall, upon giving his consent to the constitution, pay to the Treasurer the sum of $5 as initiation fee, and each year thereafter the sum of $2 as annual dues, and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Society, when published, free of charge."

Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who saw service in the Army of the Potomac at any time during its organization, and who may be desirous of joining this Society, should write to the Treasurer, General H. E. Davies, Jr., No. 61 Wall-street, Room No. 17, inclosing the initiation fee, $5. An order for a badge, with directions as to how it may be obtained, will be sent with a receipt for the money. In due time certificates of membership will be sent to the members of the Society. The cost of the badges will be $15.

The following gentlemen form the Executive Committee, as appointed by Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, President of the Society:

Cavalry Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Penn.
Artillery Corps.—Brevet Brigadier-General C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Staff Corps.—Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, New-York.
First Corps.—Brevet Major-General Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.
Second Corps.—Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Third Corps.—Brevet Major-General G. S. Mott, Trenton, N. J.
Fourth Corps.—Colonel W. H. H. Davis, Doylestown, Penn.
Fifth Corps.—Brigadier-General Gregory, Philadelphia, Penn.
Ninth Corps.—Brevet Major-General R. B. Potter, New-York.
Eleventh Corps.—Major-General Geary, Harrisburg, Penn.
Twelfth Corps.—Major-General H. W. Slocum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A NEW STATION-HOUSE.

The Fifth Precinct Police Exchange a Hovel for a Palace.

There are thirty-four Police Precincts in the City of New-York, including the Central Police, the Harbor Boat, and the Broadway Squad, and in each of the precincts, covering specific districts of the City, it has been the aim of the Police Commissioners to establish Station-houses that cannot be considered as disgraces to a metropolitan city. They have, therefore, during the last few years, so renovated and rebuilt the Station-houses of the City that the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third have very passable houses, although some of these have the cells for the prisoners in the basement, which prevents a perfect house. The latest and most perfect of the Station-houses of the City is that of the Fifth Precinct, at Nos. 19 and 21 Leonard-street, which was taken possession of yesterday.

This splendid structure is fifty feet front, four stories high above the basement, and is finished exteriorly in pressed brick with white stone trimmings. The basement is used for storage rooms, and a spacious bath-room for the men. The first floor for the main office, the Captain's room, the Sergeants rooms and the men's sitting room, together with separate bath-rooms for the Captain and Sergeants. The second and third floors are the dormitories for the men, with small rooms on each floor for roundsmen and special duty men, and among the many improvements introduced is a separate wardrobe for each man. The fourth floor is to be used as a drill-room, but is of the same general arrangement as the two floors beneath it. The whole house is elegantly finished in black walnut, and the ventilation throughout is admirable. The cells for prisoners, fourteen in number, are in the rear of the main building, and above them are two spacious rooms for lodgers. The entire house is admirably adapted for the use for which it is designed, and is in striking contrast to the house just vacated by the Police of the precinct, which was one of the worst in the Department. The only drawback in the new house is the low ground upon which it is built, which renders the basement liable to overflows during heavy storms, and will require extra care to maintain it in a perfectly healthy condition.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.

The Ocean Cable Used as a Detective.

Some days since Superintendent Kennedy received a cable dispatch from M. Lade, Police President of Berlin, requesting the arrest, upon their arrival at this city, of Edward Lorenz and his son, Otto Lorenz, with their gold and merchandise, and stating they had sailed from Bremen in second cabin of the steamer *Rhein*. The dispatch did not state the offence committed by the two men, but the Superintendent having satisfied himself on that point, placed the case in charge of Detectives Irving and Coyle. The steamer *Rhein* arrived in the Bay at an early hour yesterday morning, and was immediately boarded by the detectives, who had been awaiting her arrival for some hours. They had no difficulty in recognizing the persons they wanted, and taking the two Lorenz into custody conveyed them to the Central Police Office, immediately after the steamer reached her pier. The prisoners manifested no surprise at their arrest, the cause of which was explained to them by Chief Detective Kelso, but declared they were not fugitives from justice, and were not aware of having committed any crime in Berlin, except that of being unable to pay their debts, and had left some accounts unsettled there when they took their departure. They were then informed that it was necessary to detain them for a time, and that they would be made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. They readily acquiesced in this decision, and went to the cell assigned them without the display of any feeling. Chief Kelso announced to them that they would necessarily be detained at the Central Police Office for some days to await the formalities attendant upon their extradition, which being concluded they will be returned to Berlin.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer over the remains of William Smith, a night watchman employed on board the bark *Sandy Hook*, lying at Pier No. 8 East River. Deceased, on Friday night, accidentally fell through the hatchway on the main deck, sustaining such injuries by his fall into the hold that death ensued almost immediately after the occurrence. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at No. 33 James-street, over the remains of Sarah Karen, aged 30 years, and a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of cholera morbus, produced by intemperance and the intense heat of Friday.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday in the slip near pier No. 4, North River. Coroner Schirmer was notified, when he held the necessary inquest and ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue for identification.

Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 15 Sheriff-street over the body of Charles Bradley, aged 40 years, whose death was caused by his neck being broken through a fall down a flight of stairs. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest over the remains of the infant child of Mrs. Rosa Bettman, whose death is alleged to be the result of injuries sustained by the mother. It appears that Mrs. Bettman had a difficulty two weeks ago at her residence, No. 310 East Eighth-street, with Mrs. Mary Burns, of No. 309 East Tenth-street, when Mary struck her opponent on the head, face and abdomen, the result being still-birth of the deceased. The case was not concluded yesterday.

The Prince-Street Malpractice Case—Action of the Coroner.

An inquest was commenced yesterday, at the Coroners' office, by Coroner Flynn, in the case of Mrs. Honoria Ryan, whose death was caused by medical malpractice, as already mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, among them being Dr. Stephen J. Cook, of No. 144 Spring-street, who testified, in substance, that he had been called on the 15th inst. to No. 112 Prince-street to attend deceased, by her employer, Mr. Davis. He found the patient much prostrated, extremities cold, pulse feeble, and she complained of a pain in the abdomen. He made an examination, and became satisfied that an operation had been performed, though the patient denied the fact. He heard subsequently that a Dr. Horne had been called in and pronounced it a case of cholera, death occurring that same night. Dr. William Shine testified that he had made the necessary *post-mortem* examination by direction of Coroner Flynn, being assisted by Drs. Cushman and Janeway. He described the condition and appearance of the internal organs, and expressed the opinion that death had been caused by rupture of the uterus from the use of instruments with intention to produce an abortion. The case will be taken up on Monday, when some additional evidence will be adduced.

MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

A Mutilated Corpse Found Floating in the Water.

A Night Watchman Brutally Killed—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the body of a man was found floating in the basin adjoining the ferry in Hoboken. Nothing but the head was visible, and when the corpse was taken from the water it was perceived that it had stood in a nearly vertical position, the feet being stuck in the mud at the bottom of the basin. Under the chin was a deep cut an inch and a half wide, apparently made with a knife. Behind the left ear, part of which was cut off, was another slight cut. The right ear, mouth and eyes were badly bruised. The remains were immediately recognized as those of William Lawrence, a night watchman employed by the Hoboken Ferry Company for the past two years. He had been missing since Thursday night. On that night between 11 and 11:30 o'clock Lawrence was seen with Andrew M. Douglass, the engineer of the steamboat *Galatea*, of the New-York and Providence line, and the second mate of the same boat, A. S. Pierson, and, with a woman of bad character known by the name of "Vic. Morgan," but whose real name is Victorine Hugg, in Jesse Woods' eating saloon, on Newark-street, near the ferry, taking refreshments together. That, so far as is known, was the last time that Lawrence was seen alive by any except these parties. Douglass and Pierson state that they all went aboard of the *Galatea*, which was on the dry dock next to the ferry, and that the woman stayed on board all night, and that Pierson saw Lawrence down the ladder on to the dock, after he had stayed only a few moments on the boat.

The woman was seen by one of the ferry hands, Timothy Toole, leaving the boat at 4:45 A. M. Friday. She took the ferry and crossed to New-York. Officers Thos. Burke and P. Hayes, of the Hoboken Police, arrested Douglass and Pierson yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock.

Wm. Nantes *alias* "Buggy," and another man named Wm. McCulloch, were in the saloon when Lawrence and his party were there, and Lawrence said to "Buggy," that he had caught him in a scrape a few nights before, and if he caught him again he would have to run him in. Nantes has a slight bruise with two indentations on the back of his right hand that looks as if he might have struck it against the teeth of another man.

The remains of the murdered man were taken in charge by an undertaker, and during the afternoon a *post-mortem* examination was made. He was found to have some affection of the heart. The wounds of themselves could hardly have caused death in a healthy man. Drowning was probably the immediate cause of his death, but there is no doubt that he was stabbed and pounded till he was helpless and then thrown into the water. It remains to be decided who did the deed.

Coroner White summoned a jury during the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock they were sworn and proceeded to view the body. This having been done a permit was given for the burial of the body, and the case was adjourned until Tuesday next at 2 P. M. During the proceedings, Nantes, McCulloch, Douglass, Pierson, Victorine Hugg and Jesse Woods, the saloon keeper, were present. The latter was discharged with directions to appear on Tuesday. The five others were committed to prison. The officers are in search of other parties, who are suspected of having something to do with the murder. Among these is a Cuban, who had been caught smuggling by Lawrence, and is said to have threatened his life. Lawrence, who was somewhat addicted to drink, and inclined to be quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor, had some difficulty with a drunken soldier about a year ago. The soldier struck him, and then running away, pursued by Lawrence's friends, fell into the canal and was drowned. Some have supposed that possibly some friends of this soldier may have taken the life of Lawrence, but there seems little reason to believe this. Lawrence was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Lawrence was in the habit of calling the ferry hands at 3 o'clock every morning. They were not called as usual on Friday morning, and as he was last seen at 11:30 o'clock Thursday night, it is exceedingly probable that he was murdered at some time between that hour and 3 A. M. Friday.

Railroads in the Far West.

The following letter was received by Jay Cooke & Co. from W. Milner Roberts, a prominent civil engineer, and one of the commission sent out by Jay Cooke & Co. to examine a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company eastward from Puget Sound. In passing over the Union Pacific Railroad, he makes the following flattering report:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1869.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We arrived here yesterday morning by stage, twenty-eight miles from the railroad station "Deseret," changed the day we left Omaha to "Wintah," after a prominent range of snow mountains, in sight of which we were nearly all day of the 16th. The view of these snow-clad summits, standing at an elevation of eleven or twelve thousand feet above the sea, is both beautiful and grand.

The railroad from Omaha to Cheyenne, 516 miles is equal, in all respects, to the best of our first-class Eastern roads, and superior to most of them on account of its easy grades. On this whole distance the road is remarkably smooth, so that it is easier to write as the cars are going than on any railroad that I know of. Nearly the whole of it is ballasted with fine gravelly material. It is all prairie land, and all the way in the valley of the Platte River or its branches. At "North Platte," 291 miles from Omaha, the line takes the valley of the South Platte, and runs on the north side of it to "Julesburg," 377 miles from Omaha. Thence it follows the "lodge pole" fork of the South Platte to "Pine Bluffs," 473 miles from Omaha. It then passes across an easy "divide" over to the waters of "Crow Creek," another tributary of the South Platte, and descends to Cheyenne, 516 miles from Omaha. Omaha, the starting point, is 960 feet above the sea; Cheyenne is 6,921 feet above the sea; so that the total rise is 4,961 feet in 516 miles, or an average of 9 6-10 feet per mile—the maximum rise for short distances being thirty-five feet per mile, excepting that in getting out from Omaha there is at present a grade of sixty-two feet per mile, which, however, on the completion of the bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, now in progress, will be reduced to about forty feet per mile, and which, occurring at an important city, is not of much moment. Practically, the railroad from Omaha to Cheyenne is a straight line for 516 miles, with ruling grades below thirty feet per mile, and averaging about ten feet per mile. This entire distance is a grass country; but most of the way it may be cultivated, and produce Spring wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, &c. At present it is virgin soil, ranged over by antelopes, occasional Indians and emigrants, and latterly by the railroad, and now dotted with railroad villages about every fifteen miles, these villages as yet depending wholly on the railroad employes and the travel by rail, no local trade existing along the route till we reach Cheyenne, where the stage road runs to Denver, 110 miles off.

As far as Cheyenne we were honored with the company of Ex-Secretary Seward and his family. At Cheyenne he was welcomed by a crowd and a band of music; and here he bade our party farewell, intending to proceed to Denver, and afterward to the Pacific.

Cheyenne bears somewhat the same relation to the passage of the Black Hills range of the Rocky Mountains that Altoona bears to the Allegheny range on the Pennsylvania Central Road; only, however, in this, that at Cheyenne the grade increases, and continues gradually increasing to the pass of the mountain at the summit at Sherman; the highest point attained by the railroad anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean—Sherman being 8,235 feet above the sea.

But here the resemblance ceases. The ascent of the Black Hills, from Cheyenne to Sherman, a distance of thirty-three miles, is entirely different from that on the Allegheny slope. In the thirty-three miles the rise is 2,314 feet, or an average of seventy feet per mile. But in attaining this easy ascent there is no heavy crest, no deep fills, the deepest cuts only about twenty feet, and no tunnels, and on the very top, at Sherman, it so happens that there is a slight depression requiring an embankment about four feet high.

I watched this portion of the line critically all the way, although it was by moonlight, in company with Dr. Claxton, looking from the hind platform of the hinder car, and I was particularly struck with the fact that there is little more work on these thirty-three miles than on the route approaching Cheyenne from the east, and no appearance of a mountain ascent. Such is this remarkable pass.

In fact, it is not necessary that even this summit should be passed by the railroad, for the Laramie Fork, as well as the main North Fork of the Platte, cuts through the Black Hills, and could have been followed with regularly ascending grades, though on more circuitous and more costly routes. Where the line now crosses the Laramie west of the Black Hills, it is 7,120 feet above the sea, or 1,115 feet lower than the Sherman summit; and at the crossing of the North Platte, west of the Black Hills, it is only 6,577 feet above the sea, or 1,658 feet below Sherman.

These features are not generally understood by our people in the East. On the entire distance, 549 miles from Omaha to Sherman, on the highest summit passed between the two oceans, the work is absolutely trifling, the curves of the easiest kind, and the grades are as above stated.

From the Sherman summit, descending the slopes of the Black Hills, the work is heavier and the grades somewhat undulating, the maximum descending grade being 90 feet per mile for about ten miles into the valley of the Laramie. The general range of the height of the grade above the sea, from the Laramie, crossing 29½ miles west of Sherman to Green River, is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet in a distance of 274 miles, between Laramie and Green River, with no very heavy work at any point. At Green River the grade is 6,119 feet above the sea, and at the Aspen summit, 93½ miles further west, it is 7,463 feet. Aspen is the second highest summit on the Union Pacific Road, and is 772 feet lower than Sherman, at a point 939 miles from Omaha. At Deseret, or Wintah now, we left the cars to go over to Salt Lake City, 28 miles south of the railroad, by stage over a tolerably good road, which we passed in a little less than six hours, between 1 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, June 17.

I will not take time to write a description of this curious city, or of the little incidents attending our journey and stay here since yesterday morning. I prefer to generalize a little in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, as far as we have passed over it.

It is a good, well-located and well-constructed railroad in most of the distance from Omaha to Wintah, 1,024 miles. From Piedmont west for about ninety miles, the track was hastily laid during the Winter, and at a number of points trestle-work still supplies the place of the more permanent bridge structures which are in process of erection; but it will require only a short time and no large expenditure of money to make it as good as the best in the country. We made very good time over even the worst parts of it, with no extraordinary motion of the cars. I could take notes comfortably on the very roughest portions. I can have no doubt, therefore, (having been over all excepting sixty miles of the Union Pacific,) that the whole 1,084 miles will, in a very short time, be equal throughout to the best roads in the East.

Respecting the business to be done on these 1,084 miles, it is obvious that it must be almost wholly through travel and transportation. There can be no local trade or travel excepting what may come in from Denver, at Cheyenne, and from Salt Lake City, at Wintah, or that vicinity. Branch railroads will be at once constructed to both Denver and Salt Lake City. At all other points the only business must be such as arises from the working of the road—nothing more.

After some years the country between Omaha and Cheyenne will be settled and cultivated, and thus create local business; but beyond Cheyenne the nature of the ground is such that very little settlement can take place in the present age, a large portion of the distance being sage desert and alkali plains. Concerning the through trade and travel I am not yet prepared to speak.

As to snow, my opinion is, from the best data I have been able to gather, that the snow difficulty on the Black Hills, and on the Union Pacific line (1,084 miles) generally, has been greatly exaggerated in the newspapers, and that it will not prove to be so very formidable. Last Winter was, however, a favorable one; less snow than usual fell, and the railroad was obstructed for several weeks; but it is to be considered that the track was being constructed in the dead of Winter, and that there was not time to perfect all the appliances for guarding against the snow or for removing it from the cuts. There will be more or less trouble from snows every Winter, doubtless; but I feel constrained to come to the conclusion that, with first-class snow-plows and good management, the difficulty from snow between Omaha and Promontory Point will be little, if any, greater than on some of the New-England railroads. All our party are well, and perfectly harmonious.

Very truly yours,
W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

Encounter with River Thieves.

During the heavy storm of Friday evening Mr. Stanley, of the Merchants' Police, who was watching on Pier No. 27 East River, saw three men leap from a small boat into which they began throwing iron which was piled upon the pier. Stanley, attempting to interfere with their proceedings, was driven off, and after getting ready to leave, two of the thieves jumped into the boat and pulled off, while the third covered the retreat by remaining on the pier brandishing a huge knife until the boat had reached a safe distance, when the rear guard jumped into the water and swam out to it. The thieves appear to have returned to the pier about two o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Bently, of the Fourth Precinct, at that hour, saw three men approach the pier in a boat, and attempt to reach it from the deck of a sloop lying alongside. The officer fired his revolver at them, when they instantly jumped into the boat and pulled off again, and disappeared in the distance. As one of them uttered an exclamation of pain the moment after the officer fired, it is believed his shot took effect.

Friday's Storm in Brooklyn and Neighborhood.

James Hanley, a laborer in Greenwood Cemetery, was struck by lightning and instantaneously killed. This was the only fatal result of the storm that has been reported.

A number of houses in various parts of the City were blown down, and the roofs of many others were thrown to the ground, having, in some instances, been lifted off their resting places as if they had been snuff-box lids. The damage sustained amounted to about $10,000.

On the Coney Island road the scene was indescribable—said to be by those who saw it a combination of wind, sand, rain, thunder, lightning, and screams of men, women, and children, such as mortal eyes could only get a glimpse of.

At Coney Island and Canarsie the storm played some very funny pranks. People and boats danced about in amazing but interesting confusion.

Several picnic parties hastened from Prospect Park, a portion of the last one getting pretty thoroughly drenched, while the other portion very sensibly took shelter under the arch nearest to the plaza.

Appointments and Transfers under Assessor Cleveland.

Within a few days past Assessor John F. Cleveland, of the Thirty-second District, has made several changes among his subordinates, which have met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. He has made four new appointments, as follows: Luke Clark, in Division No. 3, in place of C. Godfrey Patterson, resigned; James Riley, in Division No. 2, in place of Addison C. Randall; John W. Conklin, in Division No. 10, in place of Parley A. Child; George W. Strickland, in Division No. 9, in place of Lover Jones. Messrs. Charles J. Livingston, John D. Coughlin and Daniel McFarland have been transferred from the Sixth to Mr. Cleveland's district, to take charge of the special department of legacy and succession taxes. Mr. Nathaniel Appleton has been appointed to the same department.

A CH NESE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Flourishing School in San Francisco—Remarks of Two Chinamen.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 5.

Yesterday a large number of the Chinese merchants and strangers from abroad were present to witness the exercises at the Chinese Sunday School of the Howard Presbyterian Church, conducted by Hon. George Barstow, Superintendent, assisted by Cyrus Palmer and D. N. Hawley. The exercises consisted of reading, spelling, counting and singing. The school numbers 125 Chinese, and has a corps of seventy teachers. The Chinese all read and write their own language, and show themselves very apt scholars in learning the entire English alphabet in thirty minutes. They manifest the greatest eagerness to learn, and are making rapid advances. Most of them are being drilled in the rudiments of the English language, but we noticed especially one class in geography, and also heard the Chinese sing a hymn in English. Messrs. Fitch, of Auburn, N. Y., and Tyler, of Boston, Mass., made very interesting addresses.

Ow Shing, Tom Quan, Fung Tang, Lee Kahn and other prominent Chinese merchants were present. The fact was mentioned by these merchants, with regret, that while in the British Provinces the Chinese can testify in Courts of Justice and have the full protection of the laws, in California they cannot testify, and have but a partial protection, which prevents Chinese capital from coming here. Fung Tang being called upon by Mr. Barstow, without any preparation, rose and spoke a few words in a most easy and graceful manner, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me a great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and I am glad to see the American people are taking an interest in my countrymen. We have our schools here, and they have been a great benefit to our young men; but I think we ought to have some more schools here. We return our thanks for the interest taken and continued for our welfare.

Fung Tang also spoke a few words to the Chinese, and said to them: "We have seen, now, for ourselves, these Americans wish to do us good. I would advise you to learn all you can for your own benefit. Knowledge and virtue go together. If we are worthy of the protection of law, the Americans will find it out at last, and we shall have it. There is a great commerce for both nations, and it will make us friends if all are right-minded."

Lee Kahn (who is an accountant in the Bank of California) followed with some well-timed remarks, in which he urged the Chinese to show themselves worthy of the protection of American law, and in due time they would have it.

Miss Anna Dickinson and her brother were present, and seemed greatly interested in the proceedings. It was an occasion worthy of note, as showing that a nation with which we have binding treaty obligations and from which we are to obtain that cheap labor by which our fields are to be profitably tilled and our infant manufactures established and built up, and with which a vast and profitable trade awaits us, if we have the wisdom to profit by it, will be sure to find justice and fair treatment from all the better portion of our people as soon as public opinion shall have been brought to bear upon this subject. The ruffians whose past time it is to find some poor weak Chinaman alone to abuse, will soon find their proper level.

The Endowment Fund of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

From the Albany Journal, July 15.

When the Diocese of Albany was established the endowment fund for the support of the Bishop was fixed at $40,000, the income of which was to constitute his salary. Of this amount $40,000 was to be raised in the City of New-York. With the above understanding books were prepared and subscriptions solicited from churchmen in this city, Troy and other places throughout the diocese able to contribute, until nearly the whole $40,000 was subscribed. But it has transpired that the City of New-York has not raised the amount which was promised. Other parties have therefore declined to pay anything upon their subscriptions, while some have paid under protest. It is stated that one of the churches in Troy, the members of which are understood to be warm adherents of the new Bishop, have not paid a cent upon a subscription of nearly $1,800. The Committee in charge of the matter have resolved to exercise coercive measures to collect the subscriptions. To this end they propose to institute legal proceedings to determine the question whether or no the subscriptions can be collected by law.

Bishop Huntington and the Onondaga Indians.

From the Syracuse Standard, July 15.

The first official visit of Bishop Huntington to the Onondaga tribe of Indians occurred on Wednesday afternoon. It was an occasion of great interest to the Bishop of the new Diocese of Central New-York and to the Christian Indians of the tribe—a novelty to him and a pleasure to all present.

Quite a party from this city went out to witness the ceremonies—twenty-five double carriages and two large omnibuses, all filled. The Bishop was accompanied by Rev. G. M. Hills, Rev. Dr. Clarke and Rev. Mr. Lewis, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Miller, of Jordan. At the Jackson tavern the carriages drew up, for there was Captain George, the Pagan Chief of the tribe, and the Indian brass band waiting to welcome the Bishop and clerical party. Soon they, too, arrived, and having robed in their clerical vestments, came out from the house and met the Chief, when Bishop Huntington cordially said, "We wish you all good."

Captain Samuel George responded in true Indian style, thus—being interpreted sentence by sentence by Dehasi Carpenter, late of Tuscarora, Canada:

"I welcome you as a messenger from Heaven. I receive you as though it were the Saviour Himself. I will never get tired in working with you for the good of my people. I hope we may all meet our Creator in the Heavens."

The Chief then said, "I will lead the way to our cabins," to which the Bishop replied, "I will follow where you lead." And then the procession was formed—the Chief in his little wagon ahead, the band next, playing the best music, then the Bishop and Rev. Mr. Hills, the other clergy and Mr. Foster, the Catechist, followed by the other carriages, making an imposing spectacle, as if some holiday it were, for the mile and a half to the Castle.

Arrived, it was found that the Methodist Church was too small to hold the audience, and so the desk was moved into the open air, and quickly decorated with wreaths of evergreen and flowers, and placed in front of seats that had been prepared. Behind the desk was the Bishop, on either side of him the attending clergy, and in front the Catechist and Interpreter; to the right, a melodeon, at which presided a fine-looking squaw, surrounded by a choir of singers of the tribe. Back of the clergy stood the band. The Christian Indians were in their best attire, all looking happy; and on the outskirts were many of the Pagans of the tribe to witness the ceremonies. When the seats were filled, the carriages had drawn up around, and silence prevailed, the Mission Service, prepared for this people, was said by Rev. Dr. Clarke and Rev. Messrs. Miller, Lewis and Hills. Two hymns were sung in the Indian language by the choir of natives, accompanied by the melodeon. Bishop Huntington then preached extemporaneously, assuring them of his love and desire to do all in his power for their welfare. His remarks were so simple that a child might appreciate; his manner that of earnest, touching eloquence. He then confirmed eleven of the Onondagas—five males and six females.

It was an occasion not to be forgotten by they who participated in the ceremonies, or they who witnessed. The Bishop who thus met these red men and women for the first time, has taken the first step in reviving the work begun years ago among them by the good Bishop Hobart. It was an auspicious beginning. Followed up in true Christian love, faithfulness and perseverance, it will produce great results.

Whitefish for the New-York Lakes.

From the Rochester Union, July 14.

It has been demonstrated that whitefish can be propagated in countless numbers and introduced into the many lakes in the State of New-York. This fish is abundant in the great lakes lying between the United States and Canada, and there is little difficulty in transferring them to the inland lakes of the State. For many years the whitefish has been taken from Otsego Lake, under the name of Otsego bass, and has been justly regarded as a fish unsurpassed in excellence. The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State, Hon. Horatio Seymour, R. B. Roosevelt and G. G. Cooper, have decided to commence the work next Winter, when the season for propagation shall arrive. For this purpose they have engaged the services of Seth Green, who will undertake a general superintendence of the work, and has arranged the preliminaries. The fund set apart by the Legislature for the use of the Commission is not sufficient to warrant a large expenditure. All they can, therefore, do is to show a model of the box to be used, give the requisite instructions as to its use, and furnish all the impregnated spawn that may be required. The people about the several lakes must do the rest.

SEIZURE OF SEAL OIL.—Yesterday morning the officers of the Customs at this port seized about 80,000 gallons of seal oil, imported in different vessels from Harbor Grace, N. F., and consigned to parties in New-York, on the ground of undervaluation in the invoice. Some 1,100 barrels, which came by the brig *Alexander Wilson* last week, were in the hands of the consignees. Other parcels, which previously arrived, were seized on the premises of the purchasers, Hastings & Co., George Delano & Co. and Samuel Leonard, Jr., of whose entire good faith in the purchases there is no question.—*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 15.*

INSTRUCTION.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 27 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal. JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 16 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 2, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 5th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A RELIABLE MAN CAN make a safe investment with two men chance employing twenty hands in a lucrative cash business; money wanted to extend the same; those expecting to draw more than $30 weekly need not apply. Address for one week BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, to engage in the manufacture of a long-established proprietary medicine. Address C. M., Box No. 4,209 Post Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNEST, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

MEDICAL.

ALLEUBLITHIA SPRING WATER cures rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney and skin diseases. A. W. GABAUDAN, druggist, No. 323 Broadway, General Agent.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN. FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX. Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum. A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$500 REWARD. Stolen from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons: $1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 2,[illegible]. $3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. [illegible]. $4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. [illegible]. $830 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1881, Nos. [illegible]. The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. HENRY F. MARSHALL, No. 72 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, authorized by section 7 of chapter 159 Laws of 1861. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and the principal will be redeemed three years from the date of the bond. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City require it. EVAN M. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 2, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote. The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst. GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI. —The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. Transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 2, inclusive. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NO. 66 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from 10th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURG, July 12, 1869. The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, 19th inst. A. P. MOGREW, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. —The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto), at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax. The credit will be made under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. —A Stockholders' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. ALSO, A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869. ALSO, Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. (3½ ₩ cent.) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., on the 19th day of July. Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 21. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 12, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on demand, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board. ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. E. BUCK, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND. —THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869. The regular quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable at this office 20th inst. The transfer book will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen 21st inst. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

DIVIDEND. MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.) A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 370 BROADWAY AND 73 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

34TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. B. OGARY, Secretary. JULY, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 8, 1869. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND. —A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19. Interest not withdrawn, will draw interest as principal from July 1. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of six per Cent., free of Government tax. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY K. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed. GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 130 Broadway. E. B. SMITH, Secretary. Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 160 BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1869, $[illegible].—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. —THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate in the City of Brooklyn.

Supreme Court Sale, in Partition—under the direction of CHARLES CONDIT, Esq., Referee, Estate of EZRA LEWIS, deceased.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., the following improved and unimproved real estate:

The fine house and lot on the west side of Henry-st., known as No. 174 Henry-st., 236 feet, southerly from the corner of Jerolemon. The lot has a frontage on Henry-st. of 25 feet and runs through to Garden-st. (being in depth 181 feet 6 inches,) with a frontage on Garden-street of 25 feet. The house is three story, attic and basement, built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, and has a frontage the whole width of lot on Henry-st., by 44 feet 4 inches in depth, built in the most thorough and complete manner throughout, with every modern convenience. On the rear of the lot and fronting on Garden-st., is a large and well-built two-story brick stable, 25 feet front on Garden-st., by 20 feet in depth.

Also, four handsome three-story basement and attic brick houses, with brown-stone trimmings, finely situated on the southerly side of President-st., 175 feet from the corner of Hicks, and known as Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 120 President-st., each with a frontage on President-st. of 20 feet, by 40 feet in depth, with extension of 10 feet, built in the most substantial manner throughout, and containing all modern improvements.

Also, the house and lot on southerly side of President-st., 160 feet easterly from the corner of Hicks, and known as No. 110 President-st. The house is well built of wood, roomy and convenient. The lot has a frontage on President-st. of 25 feet by 100 feet deep on each side.

Also, a vacant lot on President-st., [illegible] feet easterly from the corner of Hicks, with a frontage on President-st. of 25 feet 3 inches by 100 feet deep on the east side, and measuring 100 feet on the westerly line.

Also, the three vacant lots handsomely situated on the west side of Henry-st., 50 feet from the corner of President. These lots are each 25 feet 4 inches front and rear, by 104 feet in depth. On the rear of two of these lots is a good frame stable.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York. CHAS. CONDIT, Referee. JAS. M. LEWIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer. WILL SELL

134 BUILDING PLOTS.

In the Second Ward of the CITY OF BAYONNE, Near Bergen Point, Hudson County, N. J., On THURSDAY, July 22, 1869, AT 2 P. M., ON THE GROUND, Within 1,000 feet of Central Railroad Depot. Twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty-st., N. Y., and as near the City Hall, N. Y., as 32d-st., in time. TWENTY-ONE TRAINS DAILY, EACH WAY, STOP AT THIS STATION. Luxuriant cars, and best of accommodations. First-class property; none better; streets graded to city grade, walks flagged and trees planted, adjoining fine improvements, churches, schools, stores, &c., &c. For tickets, free of charge, to and from the property, on the day of sale, or before, apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 85 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to E. C. BRAMHALL & SONS, First National Bank Building, Jersey City, or Ticket Agent Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York. TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; ten per cent. semi-annually thereafter.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

FARM—FARM AT AUCTION. A farm of 189¾ acres in the town of Voluntown, Windham County, Eastern Connecticut. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell the above-named farm at auction on THURSDAY, the 22d day of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. It is delightfully situated in the pleasantest section of the State, 3½ miles from Beachdale and 4 miles from Plainfield. A beautiful stream of spring water running through it, the best trout fishing and gunning in the State, and well wooded. For mill sites and manufactories this stream affords great advantages. House (frame) two story and attic, 40x24, with addition 24x18, in good order. A good barn, 36x30, and other outbuildings convenient and specious. Two good wells of never-failing water. Part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Views of premises, maps, and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-street, N. Y.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 29 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price list furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, OPPOSITE CITY HALL. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock. INTEREST will be paid on and after Monday, July 12, on savings deposits at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 upward. If not withdrawn, interest will remain credited to depositors and draw interest the same as original deposits. ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank. "Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention. One dollar will commence an account. German and French spoken at the counter. Savings deposits made before the 20th inst. will draw interest from July 1. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. 1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 228 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building.) Will open on MONDAY, July 26. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000, Free from Government Tax. Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1. WILLIAM M. GILES, President. HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President. HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Coster,
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Beckhorn,	August B. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lessing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. 1869, JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7. Assets.........$[illegible]

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY K. CONKLIN, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 244 3d-av., corner 25th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. *Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.*

1869. —JULY INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st. The semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5 till 7 o'clock. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank books in German, French, and English. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 14, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward. This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-book at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY. JUNE 21, 1869. The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws. All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit. *Deposits made before July 20 will receive interest as from July 1.* HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869. All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before July 20, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM R[illegible], Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. —THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. German spoken. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,142 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20. All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1. CHARLES PECK, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND. —A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 1. Deposits made before Aug. 1 will draw interest from the 1st of August. WM. MILES, President. J. R. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y, J. B. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT. The world-renowned steamers, **BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,** COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) AT 5 P. M. DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. **Grand Promenade Concert** EVERY EVENING. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT. PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way. To better accommodate the public THE SPLENDID STEAMERS **NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,** COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,) AT 5:30 P. M. For BOSTON via NEWPORT. FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent. NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. Geo. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports. One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn. Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG. FARE 50 CENTS. The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 24th-st. at 7:45; landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock. Tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

FOR LONG BRANCH. —THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 10:45 A. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices. M. PAUL, Superintendent, L. B. & S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND. —THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WHEATON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:45, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st., 10, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10:15, 1, 4 o'clock. The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 5th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., [illegible]; Peck-slip, at 9:40, 11:55, [illegible]; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15 and 9 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE. —CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL. —STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M. and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY. —Railroad time; 50 cents; half railroad fare.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier [illegible] every afternoon at 2:45, and [illegible] leaves Norwalk at [illegible] on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, [illegible]. No. 1, to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL. —The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN. —LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, stopping the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, Landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M., leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all landings daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE. CAPE MAY WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Through cars are attached to the 12:30 noon train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and run through to Cape May without change, arriving at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st., depot, Jersey City, and No. 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Supt. F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows: 8:30 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations. 10:30 A. M. Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. —On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York from Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North. I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent. NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. —Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays. APRIL 22, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall offer on MONDAY, and during the balance of the week, RICH LINEN SUITS, at $8 50 to $9 50, The same as those we have been selling at $12 to $15. WHITE LAWN SUITS, Beautifully tucked, at $10; former price, $15. Also, 1,000 CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDY, Warranted of fast color, at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY (Late with Lord & Taylor,) NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, One door below Bleecker-st.

GRENADINES.

We shall commence on Monday to close out the balance of our FIGURED GRENADINES, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION from last week's prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY (Late with Lord & Taylor,) NOS. 312 and 314 BOWERY, One door below Bleecker-st.

Llama Lace Shawls

AT $5 AND UPWARD.

We invite particular attention to a quality at $25, which are WORTH FULLY $35; also large-sized plain White Llama Shawls at $3 50; reduced from $4.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY (Late with Lord & Taylor,) NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, One door from Bleecker-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY, BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST., HAVE MADE THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. SUN BONNETS, $1 25; REDUCED FROM $1 75. INFANTS' LACE CAPS, $5; REDUCED FROM $6 50. MISSES' AND BOYS' PIQUE SUITS, $5; REDUCED FROM $8. LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, $10; REDUCED FROM $12 50. LADIES' COLORED WALKING SUITS, $12; REDUCED FROM $15. LADIES' ORGANDIE WALKING SUITS, $8; REDUCED FROM $12 50. LADIES' WHITE TRAIL SUITS, $12; REDUCED FROM $16. LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $6 50; REDUCED FROM $8. LADIES' LINEN WALKING do., braided, $8 50; REDUCED FROM $9. LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $9; REDUCED FROM $12. LADIES' SILK WALKING SUITS, $60; REDUCED FROM $80. LADIES' POPLIN WALKING SUITS, $25; REDUCED FROM $35. SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, FROM $12 UP.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST., ON MONDAY, JULY 19, WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE CELEBRATED BLACK IRON GRENADINES, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST., WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JULY 19, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE FRENCH PIQUES, AT 62½ CENTS PER YARD, WORTH $1.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French muslins, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, Tamese, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. N. B.—One lot of Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c. One lot of Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50. Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $4. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK AT THE FOLLOWING EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. FANCY STRIPED BOURNOUS, SUITABLE FOR SEASIDE WEAR, ONLY $7 50 EACH. Also, a full line of CHILDREN'S AND MISSES CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES, At a great reduction. READY-MADE PERCALE WALKING SUITS, $5 and upward. PLAID POPLIN SUITS, $7 each, and upward; one-half former prices. LINEN SUITS, $10 each, and upward. A CHOICE SELECTION OF SUMMER SILK SUITS, $35 each and upward. PUFFED AND RUFFLED WHITE CAMBRIC SUITS, at proportionately low prices. LADIES' TRAIN, WALKING AND UNDER-SKIRTS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO, A full line of LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING, AT POPULAR PRICES. An immense reduction in MILLINERY GOODS. And will offer, in addition, a large assortment of UNION LINEN SUITS, natural color, very handsomely trimmed, at $9 each. THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

in order to close the balance of their SUMMER STOCK, will exhibit on a table in the centre of the Broadway section, RICH BROCHE BAREGES, WHITE AND COLORED GROUNDS, WITH SMALL EMBROIDERED FIGURES, AT 50c. PER YARD, RECENT PRICE 75c. and $1. AND WILL ADD TO THEIR STOCK OF BAREGES AT 25c. PER YARD, those recently selling at 50c. and 75c. And will make large additions to their stocks of PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIE, JACONET AND PERCALE ROBES, FROM $3 50 EACH UPWARD. PARIS PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES AT 25c. AND 35c. PER YARD, ABOUT ONE HALF THEIR VALUE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, July 19, A LARGE ASSORTMENT PRINTED, STRIPED ARMURE REPS, AT 15 PENCE PER YARD, FORMER PACKAGE PRICE 25 CENTS. ALSO, the balance of their stock of PRINTED CHALLIES AND ALPACA LUSTRES, AT 15 CENTS. For the convenience of customers, the above will be exhibited on a table in the centre of the 4th-av. section. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

BUY A DRESS.

100 YDS. MOZAMBIQUES, 12½c. FORMERLY 25c. 100 YDS. HEAVIER GOODS, 18c. WORTH 31c. FAST COLORED LAWNS, 12½c. WORTH 25c. BEST DELAINES, 12½c. FORMERLY 20c. and 25c. YD. WIDE DRESS GOODS, 25c. FORMERLY 40c. YD. WIDE POPLINS, 50c. FORMERLY $1. YD. WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c. WORTH 18c. FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st. And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 271 Bleecker-st.

TOYS. —A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at BRAVELEY'S, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 606 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

DORA at 8 o'clock. BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 9. In consequence of the NIGHTLY SWELLING HOUSES! and the UNUSUAL EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION Bestowed by the Press,

DORA		SUSAN
DORA	AND	SUSAN
DORA	BLACK-EYED	SUSAN

Will be repeated nightly until further notice. LISTEN! "The sweetest idyl ever presented on the stage." "The most exquisite gem of art." "Grace, delicacy and pathos breathe through every line." "Robson's burlesque a new revelation." "It combines force with the most exquisite finish." SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. FIFTH WEEK. THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE. MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT, In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE PATRIOT CUBANS, ON TUESDAY, JULY 20. The most eminent talent in the City have kindly volunteered, and the programme of the entertainment will be NOVEL, INTERESTING AND AMUSING. FRENCH VAUDEVILLE AND OPERA BOUFFE. GRAND BALLETS. NEW CUBAN PLAY. GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT. NEW CUBAN PATRIOTIC SONG. FULL ORCHESTRA, conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ, who has generously volunteered his services. LA MARSEILLAISE, FOR SOLOS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Admission.........$1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, $8, $10, $15. Sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Starr Morrissey's, No. 762 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE. —A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the "Shepherd's Fold" is hereby called for MONDAY, July 19, at 11 A. M., at No. 3 Bible House. T. A. JAGGAR, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARDING. —A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with closets, water, bath and board for two, only $15 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms, with board, at No. 33 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY. —FOR a select company of from six to twelve persons with ample stable accommodations, if wanted; beautifully located forty miles from New-York, near Harlem Railroad. Refer to Dr. Starr, dentist, Greenpoint, or Fanchila Fang, store No. 377 6th-av., New-York.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had by a family of six or eight persons, or less, till Sept. 13, at Morristown, N. J.; the finest location in town; house supplied with gas, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 148.

COUNTRY BOARD. —EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm-house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E. Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. —LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate.

LANDON HOUSE. —NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,866 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,868 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,132 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,025 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,382 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)..$80. STEERAGE.........(Currency)..$30. Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck. Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River. FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M. VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER.........July 22. COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.........July 29. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........Aug. 5. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 31 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: GULF STREAM.........MCCREERY.........Saturday, July 24. MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.........Saturday, July 31. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. —REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 17 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow 28th July.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 383 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Copy.]

TO MERCHANTS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED. —Under a recent order of the Treasury Department all merchandise shipped to Pacific ports via the Isthmus of Panama will be corded and sealed at the dock of the receiving vessel on and after the 21st inst. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector. Information on this subject will be given at the office of the Tenth Division, No. 332 Canal-st., over People's Bank. L. B. GRIGSBY, Deputy Collector.

TWO DOUBLE-GEARED KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

FIFTH WEEK.		ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK.		ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK.		ANOTHER HIT.
LUCILLE	LA	WESTERN
LUCILLE	VOLMUSE	WESTERN
LUCILLE	D'ENFANTS	WESTERN
LUCILLE	AS	WESTERN
LUCILLE	MARGARET	WESTERN
LUCILLE	ROOKLEY,	WESTERN
LUCILLE	THE	WESTERN
LUCILLE	CHILD	WESTERN
LUCILLE	STEALER.	WESTERN

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. —BEGINS AT 8. NINTH WEEK. GEO. L. FOX'S COMIC PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET. THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS. HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY. GEO. L. FOX, (the unrivaled,) CLOWN. Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

BOWERY THEATRE. Miss KATE FISHER, the celebrated Equestrienne; Messrs. HAWLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air; MAZEPPA and OUR BOY FROM LIMERICK.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST SIX NIGHTS. LAST SIX NIGHTS. LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT and the Excelsior Troupe in new acts. LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 25c.; Orchestra, 75 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THIS SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1869, TWO GRAND CONCERTS. TWO GRAND CONCERTS. Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock. MR. J. LEVY, the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS, in a new and brilliant programme every concert. CONDUCTOR.........THEODORE THOMAS. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS. The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way. Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M. During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES. —The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 3 East River.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS—50 cents each. A small selection forms a complete portable library of newest music for seaside, country or home use. Catalogues mailed free. Latest additions: Selection of eight newest comic songs, including "Up in a Balloon," &c.; Selection of Sydney Smith's newest piano-forte pieces; Chopin's piano-forte valses, complete; Beethoven's original valses, complete. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 (over Savings Bank) Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS. —Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq.; sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE. —ON THE WEST side, below 30th-st., building about 25x100 feet, and large yard, with stable and sheds; boiler, engine, shafting, &c.; heated with steam; very strong building. Apply to J. P. DECKER, No. 44 Murray-st., up-stairs.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., 5TH AND 6TH avs.—First-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x100, hard wood finish and frescoed; must be sold with or without the new and elegant furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —THE splendid property known as the NEWARK OPERA HOUSE, which is now fitted up in fine style, with all the modern improvements, and will pay a large percentage on the amount for which I propose to sell the premises. Owing to other business requiring my time and attention, is the reason of my offering this property for sale. Apply to H. B. KIMBALL, 843 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J. —VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

200-ACRE FARMS FOR SALE OR exchange for City property; good house and outbuildings; one mile from depot; plenty fruits, shade, &c.; on high ground. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PLOTS OF ACRES, SITUATED IN the lower end of Westchester County and on the line of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, for sale by FRANK G. BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL. —FURNISHED house to let from now to Oct. 15, or to May 1, 1870, at a low rent to a careful and responsible tenant. Apply to WM. GALE, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET. —AT NO. 22 WEST 32D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

TO LET. —A PARTIALLY FURNISHED house, near 4th-av.; rent low; house in perfect order. Inquire at No. 100 East 28th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET. —IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE. —THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 14 and 16 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET, No. 32 West 24th-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET. —NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED. —I DESIRE TO LEASE, with privilege of purchase, a desirable farm of from 100 to 200 acres, with good improvements, in a healthy location, (within two hours of this city preferred.) For the above, or for a farm in Virginia, (Shenandoah Valley preferred,) would exchange a desirable residence with water front, at Ravenswood, L. I. Parties answering will please give full particulars, which must include price, terms, location, &c. Address JAMES, Box 239 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED. —A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED. —BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house. Call at No. 336 1st-av., Room No. 5.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 7 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED. —A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man (German); understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call or address M. H., No. 180 East 22d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED. —A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 182 Times Office.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Singular Scenes at the Election to Decide on their Sale.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART THE PURCHASER

Two-thirds of the Votes Cast in His Favor—Mr. Harvey Contests the Legality of the Election.

The usually quiet village of Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, was in a state of excitement all day yesterday, it being the day fixed by the Supervisor, Hon. CARMAN CORNELIUS, and the Town Clerk, J. MERWIN OLDRIN, for determining by ballot, in accordance with the resolution passed at the town meeting April 6, 1869, whether or not the offer of Mr. CHARLES T. HARVEY to purchase the Plains lands at $41 per acre should or should not be accepted. The polls were opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closed at sundown. The balloting took place at the public-house of JOHN B. PETTIT, on the Main-street of the village. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Town Clerk, Mr. OLDRIN, read the call for the election and declared the polls opened. The following-named gentlemen acted as inspectors and canvassers of the vote: JAMES M. SEAMAN, T. H. CLOWES, J. A. SMITH, SAMUEL DE MOTT, Justices of the Peace, and J. MERWIN OLDRIN, Town Clerk.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

For three or four days previous there was circulated among the freeholders and electors of the town a circular signed by MR. HARVEY, setting forth that as "costly and elaborate newspaper articles intended to render his recent purchase unpopular" had been brought to his notice, as well as advertisements and posters in extra large type, announcing that Mr. A. T. STEWART makes an offer for the voters to repudiate the agreement entered into between the Commissioners and him (HARVEY), and transfer the property to STEWART, therefore, he feels constrained to address the voters in behalf of ratifying the agreement already made with him. MR. HARVEY then puts these two questions as being the main points involved in the transaction:

1. Have the Common lands been sold to me fairly and by proper authority?
2. Has Mr. A. T. STEWART any claims to make a new offer and obtain a deed without previous competition?

The facts to govern the answer are that the town of Hempstead is the owner in fee of the Common lands; that it has always exercised the right of selling any portion upon the sanction of a majority vote at town meetings—thousands of acres are now held by such titles—as undisputed conveyances. After a time the electors decided that it was more expedient to sell the whole remainder than to parcel it out in small lots in public meetings, and in 1862 a law was procured to authorize the expense of surveys, and to elect certain Commissioners to sell the same to those desiring to purchase. In April, 1869, at the last annual town meeting, the Commissioners were instructed to sell the lands without further delay, and fully authorized to act, in the following explicit language and precise words, taken from the recorded resolution:

"*This town meeting hereby authorizes the Commissioners to proceed and sell the said 'Plain lands' in one parcel, giving the necessary deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers.*"

MR. HARVEY CLAIMS THAT THE SALE TO HIM WAS COMPLETE.

The circular then goes on to state that, in pursuance of this vote, the Commissioners proceeded to carry the resolve into effect; that sealed proposals were advertised for, and that when opened that of Mr. HARVEY was found to be most desirable in terms and amount, and was "declared accepted by the town through its Commissioners." Mr. HARVEY then speaks of having deposited $25,000 to make the bargain binding, and further argues the question thus:

"After the payment of the $25,000 to the credit of the town of Hempstead, I had no option of declining the purchase no matter how much above the real value the price agreed on might have been, and on the other hand, the town had no right to repudiate the sale sanctioned by its previous vote—even if a higher price was subsequently offered—but was in honor bound to cause a deed to be executed to me without delay, and for this purpose solely, the meeting of the 17th inst. is called. The equity of this must be apparent to all. Had the Commissioners proceeded to make the sale without the authority of the town as given April, 1869, then no doubt the town might honorably reject any bid. But having authorized the sale, which was a satisfactory one at the time it was made, how can it now repudiate its acts and those of its agents, and refuse a deed? Every man of business experience in the Town of Hempstead will agree with me in saying that any such system of repudiating contracts because of better offers afterward, would, if put in practice between individuals generally, throw the whole business of the country into confusion. Do not those who calculate on bribing the Town of Hempstead to take this position, insult the intelligence and integrity of its electors?"

MR. HARVEY RELIES ON HIS ANTECEDENTS.

After treating the subsequent offer made by Mr. STEWART as being legally and legitimately out of consideration, the bargain being *de facto* closed, and the ratification of it by the voters a mere matter of form, Mr. HARVEY appeals to the patriotism of the Hempstead people, and introduces a leaf from the genealogical history of the HARVEY family, thus:

"As to the antecedents of myself or the consequences of accepting my bid, one of the articles says: 'Of Mr. HARVEY nothing is known, save that he is a speculator trying to make money, and will have no regard to the people's wishes.' Thus challenged into personalities, I beg to say that history has linked my destiny with yours in events of the past, if not in the future—my paternal progenitor, in the days of '76 was Captain HARVEY, who was disabled for life at a battle on Long Island, fought in or near your village, when at the head of a company of Connecticut militia, he crossed the Sound at the first call of your patriotic fathers for assistance to repel the armed invaders; while my maternal ancestor of the same generation was captured in a skirmish not far distant, when acting as Colonel of a battalion of horse, enlisted by himself; was confined in the infamous prison-ship anchored in or near your Bay, and refusing a bribe to join the then richest party, although offered, as now to you, 'all cash down,' was maltreated to death, his remains thrown overboard, and are supposed to await their appointed time under the waters in your vicinity. It is submitted whether I do not, on their account at least, inherit a claim to fair dealing at your hands, or whether they would not have objected to have suffered so much for the public good and future generations in the vicinity of a town which could afterward be tempted to repudiate a contract for less than $10 per head, (this is about the proportion, I am informed, that the bonus now offered you would amount to if distributed *per capita*.)"

WHAT HARVEY SAYS STEWART WON'T DO.

As to what he will do with the Plains, he treats as follows, giving his competitor a "cut by the way:"

"A 'leading merchant' it is not probable will do more to improve the Plains than the capitalists associated in my purchase and plans; on the contrary it can be shown that the latter have contributed far more to the improvements centering in New-York City than its 'great merchant,' who has let them and others build railroads and the like to bring customers to his doors, without investing his means in that direction. Having pursued this policy through a long business life, it is hardly probable that one passed the 'three-score-and-ten mark' will change these confirmed habits and push on modern improvements, like those educated in that direction, of younger years. Executors, it is well settled by universal experience, will smother any enterprise requiring exertion beyond that necessary to collect their fees.

"Not only is the plan of the present purchaser and associates to lay out wide avenues and make fine villa sites, and encourage the best class of settlers on the Plains, but one improvement intended to be constructed within two years will do more for the town of Hempstead generally, as well as the Plain lands, than all that those figuring in Mr. STEWART'S name can hope to accomplish during his lifetime, or will be expected of them afterward.

"The town of Hempstead can better afford to give the lands and secure this improvement than to accept Mr. STEWART'S offer, large as it seems. If this is doubted, a committee may be named from your number to receive confidential information, not yet proposed to be made public, provided their indorsement of this assertion will convince you of its reliability."

THE WAR OF THE HANDBILLS.

Mr. STEWART'S friends, however, had not been in the meantime inactive. The town was placarded with posters putting in large type this question:

"Will you accept $400,000 or $400,000?"

Then follow Mr. STEWART'S two letters of July 2 and July 6, which have been published in the TIMES. The following was also extensively posted throughout the township:

"Which will you take?
A. T. STEWART offers $400,000.
CHARLES T. HARVEY offers $300,000."

MR. HARVEY OFFERS $100,000 MORE.

In the Harvey interest the following was gotten out, and met the gaze at almost every turn:

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY!"
$100,000 Extra!

To the Electors of the Town of Hempstead, L. I.:

While bound to assert my rights as the purchaser of the Plain lands, at a fair sale, by your authority, as against a millionaire who proposes to secure them to himself, if possible, without prescribed competition, by undue influences too well known to need mentioning, I desire to avoid the litigation which is certain to grow out of his proceedings, and prefer to pay the Town of Hempstead the sum which may otherwise be wasted in the Courts, and accordingly, I hereby offer and bind myself to pay to the Town of Hempstead *one hundred thousand dollars* for such purposes as you may designate; provided you ratify the sale of the Plain lands to me at $41 per acre, as agreed. The above sum to be in addition to the contract price of said lands; and as a guarantee of this last offer, I have this day deposited with Mr. JOHN H. SEAMAN the sum of $25,000 as the first payment, the balance to fall due in equal installments as the original money mentioned in the town agreement of sale to me, making a total of $50,000 in cash paid, to be held for the benefit of the town on my account.

CHARLES T. HARVEY.

HEMPSTEAD, July 17, 1869.

MR. HARVEY SQUANDERS ANOTHER $100,000.

The voting became quite brisk as mid-day approached, and as it appeared manifest that the Stewartites were polling more votes than their opponents—at 11 o'clock the ratio was about seven to one—another placard made its appearance in the Harvey interest.

"$10,000 more than STEWART, $55 per acre, or $402,500 in all offered by HARVEY, and $50,000 forfeit money put up."

HARVEY'S chances now began to brighten a little, but the Stewart men were undismayed and were inclined to pooh-pooh the new offer as being only a ruse in order to gain votes for HARVEY, and as having nothing veritable or trustworthy in it.

MORE RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD.

Just about this time, however, a new candidate for the purchase came upon the scene—an association of Brooklyn gentlemen, headed by Colonel A. M. WOOD and C. B. CAMP, offering $60 per acre. In their interest the following placard was soon posted:

"Which will you accept? A. M. WOOD and C. B. CAMP offer $60 per acre! No collusion with other parties!

To the Commissioners for the sale of the town lands of Hempstead, Messrs. Townsend B. Pettit, Sealey Southard, George T. Hewlett, and others.

GENTLEMEN: It has been our intention at the proper time to make a proposal for the purchase of the lands known as Hempstead Plains, and up to the present time have been daily expecting an advertisement in the public Press which would give us an idea of your wishes regarding the disposal of the same, but have yet learned nothing except that an offer has been made by A. T. STEWART, of New-York City, and Mr. CHAS. T. HARVEY, of Tarrytown, N. Y., for the purchase of the same. Having learned that it is your intention to subject the proposals already made and to be made to the electors of the town of Hempstead for their decision, and that it is your intention as well as that of the tax-payers of the town, to obtain the highest price for the property, we submit the following proposition, viz.: To purchase the property known as the Hempstead Plains, and pay therefor the sum of $60 (sixty dollars) per acre, upon such terms as will be satisfactory to the Commissioners, and execute the contract for the same upon a proper and satisfactory title being given.

A. M. WOOD,
C. B. CAMP.

To this is attached a certificate of Colonel A. M. WOOD, stating that C. B. CAMP and his associates have deposited $25,000 in his hands to secure the performance of the above agreement.

There were now three Richmonds in the field; the triangular fight became decidedly interesting, and the following tickets were being briskly electioneered for and voted:

THE STEWART TICKET.

In favor of selling the portion of the common lands of the town of Hempstead called the Hempstead Plains, and of accepting the offer or proposal of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, made for the purchase of said common lands for the price or sum of $55 per acre, and of selling the same to him, and against ratifying the agreement made with CHARLES T. HARVEY.

THE HARVEY TICKET.

In favor of selling the portion of the common lands of the town of Hempstead, called the Hempstead Plains, and of accepting the offer or proposal of CHARLES T. HARVEY, made for the purchase of said common lands, for the price of $42 per acre, and of selling the same to him, and in favor of ratifying the agreement made with him.

THE BROOKLYN TICKET.

In favor of selling the portion of the common lands of the Town of Hempstead called the Hempstead Plains, and of accepting the offer or proposal of A. M. WOOD and C. B. CAMP, made for the purchase of said common lands for the price or sum of $60 per acre, and of selling the same to them, and against ratifying the agreement made with CHARLES T. HARVEY.

CURIOUS ELECTION SCENES AND DODGES.

The usual electioneering dodges were resorted to by each party, and the vicinity of the polling-place presented an animated and bustling appearance. The grand trial of numerical strength seemed, however, by common consent to be reserved for the afternoon, when the voters resident in the various little villages and hamlets in the township should make their entrance into Hempstead for the purpose of voting. About 2 P. M. these came pouring into Hempstead by wagon-loads, cart-loads, coach-loads, and by loads of almost every other description of vehicle—from Foster's Meadow, Jerusalem South, Valley Stream, Near Rockaway, Far Rockaway, Rockville Centre, Pearsall's, Baldwinsville, Christian Hook, Milburn, Coe's Hook, Freeport, Greenwich Point, Merrick, New-Bridge, Northwest Point, and from the dozen or more of the prominent villages which lie within the township limits. On every side was heard the important question, "Which will you take?" supplemented, in not a few instances, by the no less persuasive appeal, What will you take? and both accompanied by the clinking of glasses, the popping of the corks of soda bottles, &c. On the other hand, the watchword of the Harvey Party, "honesty the best policy," might, every now and then, be heard where some advocate of Mr. HARVEY'S proposition was attempting to convince a dubious voter that the credit of the town was pledged to ratify the contract made by the Commissioners with Mr. HARVEY. The prestige attaching to Mr. STEWART'S name, however, seemed to have more weight than any argument setting forth the "honesty" of Mr. HARVEY'S claim, or the extra price offered by the third party. That the last-mentioned proposition carried some influence with it, became apparent, however. Colonel WOOD, once Mayor of Brooklyn, and afterward Collector of Internal Revenue in that city, is well known to the citizens of Hempstead, being a property holder in Queens County, where he has a country residence; but with Mr. CAMP'S name the voters seemed to be for the most part unacquainted. It was repeatedly said that had Colonel WOOD made known to the people some days ago his desire to become the purchaser of the lands and electioneered in that direction, he would have been the prominent competitor of Mr. STEWART. As it was, however, the move in his behalf was made at too late an hour, and a large proportion of the voters were disposed to regard the proposition made in his name as bogus, and as merely a blind to draw off votes from the Stewart interest. Besides, Colonel WOOD was not on the ground himself, which, it was contended, he would be if the offer were genuine, as he resides in the immediate neighborhood. The suddenness with which his proposition was sprung upon the people seemed to take them all aback, and created many misgivings as to its genuineness. A gentleman who appeared to engineer the Wood interest said that he had the proposition of that gentleman and his associates in writing, signed by them all; that he was at the polling place early in the morning seeking some one of the Commissioners to whom it was addressed, but was unable to find any of them; that subsequently he presented it to the Supervisor to be considered among the other bids, but that that gentleman refused to receive it, on the ground that the polls were then opened and the balloting had begun.

LEGALITY OF THE ELECTION DOUBTED.

He stated, furthermore, that if under the circumstances any declaration were now made as to who should be the purchaser, it would be illegal, because of the refusal to accept the Brooklyn bid for consideration, and that the parties whom he represented would contest the legality of such declaration. This gave rise to a dispute among the voters as to whether the whole election would not be invalidated by reason of allowing what is known as the Stewart ticket to be voted at all. The friends of Mr. HARVEY having, seemingly, become satisfied that the tide of affairs was against them, pressed this point with vigor. The argument relied on was that the words (in favor of) "accepting the offer or proposal of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, made for the purchase of said common lands, for the price or sum of $55 per acre, and of selling the same to him," were contrary to both the spirit and letter of the call under which the election was held; that this set forth expressly that the special election was to be held simply "for the purpose of determining by ballot whether said (HARVEY'S) offer shall be accepted and said Plain lands be conveyed as expressed in said agreement [between HARVEY and the Commissioners] or not," and that any votes polled under this call to accept Mr. STEWART'S offer were illegal and could not be received. This argument was met by the Stewart men by quoting from the act of April 22, 1867, which provides that the freeholders and electors of the town "are hereby authorized at any town meeting, or special meeting to accept *any offer or proposal* which may be made for the purchase of said common lands or any portion thereof." Disputation concerning the soundness or unsoundness of these legal questions was kept up during the entire afternoon.

SCENE AT THE POLLING PLACE.

The hotel where the voting was going on (the polling place was in the second story) was by 1 o'clock crowded with people drawn together from all parts of the township, and the stairway leading to the balloting room was, for the greater part of the time, filled with voters going to and returning from the polling place. Meanwhile the electioneering Stewart men were busily employed in circulating their tickets and seeing to it that they were voted. They seemed to be entirely satisfied as to the legality of their movement, and wasted very little time in discussing the questions raised in this regard. Their sole aim and object seemed to be the securing of such a majority as would put the impress of public approval on Mr. STEWART'S offer beyond all shadow of dispute, and cause any threatened litigation hereafter, from any quarter, to be looked upon simply as an effort to throw obstacles in the way of carrying out the popular will. Every wagon load of voters that arrived was looked after immediately, and tickets in the Stewart interest were supplied them. It must be mentioned here, that none of Mr. STEWART'S agents were allowed by that gentleman to disburse a cent for the purpose of purchasing a vote. He expressed himself willing to defray all expenses necessary for the printing of tickets, posters, &c., but that he would not procure a solitary vote in his favor by the exercise of any undue influence. Here and there knots of voters were gathered together, discussing the points that had been raised, making various conjectures as to what would be the result of the balloting. A prominent argument which weighed greatly with the people, was the offer made by Mr. STEWART to expend several million dollars in improving and beautifying the lands in question, and this avowal was the subject of conversation everywhere. What were Mr. STEWART'S plans in carrying out this design, were, of course, only within the region of speculation, and gave rise to guesses innumerable. The interest in the voting was continued until the closing of the polls, at 7:15 P. M., just previous to which time numbers of residents belonging to the most distant parts of the township arrived, and deposited their votes, mostly for the Stewart interest.

THE RESULT.

Shortly after the closing of the polls the inspectors began to canvass the ballots, a very large auditory being present while the process was going on. The result of the balloting showed that 1,180 votes had been cast, 1,077 of which were in favor of accepting Mr. STEWART'S proposition. Mr. HARVEY received only 92 votes; the other 9 going for WOOD and CAMP. When this announcement was made there was much jubilation among the advocates of the Stewart interest, and the happiest results were predicted from the decision which had been made by the people. The election was conducted in a most peaceable manner throughout, the defeated party submitting to the popular fiat with good grace.

WILL THERE BE ANY LITIGATION?

Whether there will be any litigation over the result remains to be told. When Mr. STEWART is placed in possession of the title deeds he intends to begin to lay out the Plains in plots immediately. One of the prominent features of the place will be a wide and well-gravelled boulevard, or drive, which is to run from Hempstead through the centre of the tract, and continue in a straight line for a distance of about nine miles, and from it will branch off roads leading westwardly toward Brooklyn.

Mr. HARVEY was present during the greater part of the day; as were also Judge HILTON, of this City, Mr. STEWART'S counsel; JOHN HAROLD, Esq., of Hempstead, Secretary of the Queens County Agricultural Society; Mr. STEWART'S agent for effecting the purchase; Hon. JOHN FOX, member of Congress from this City; Hon. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Ex-Governor of Arizona, now a delegate in Congress from that Territory, formerly a resident of Hempstead; Judge ARMSTRONG, of Jamaica, besides several prominent merchants from this City and Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match between American Girl and Mountain Boy for $2,000—Mountain Boy Beaten Easily in Two Heats—Time—2:23¾, 2:21¾.

The largest concourse of spectators that the Union Course has witnessed this season was assembled yesterday afternoon to witness the important trotting match for $2,000 between the two celebrated fast trotters, Commodore VANDERBILT'S b. g. *Mountain Boy* and Mr. LOVELL'S b. m. *American Girl*, mile heats, two in three, in harness. This match was made on the previous Monday, while the race between *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl* was in progress on the Fashion Course; the trainer of *Mountain Boy* offering to trot the winner of that race for $1,000 a side, mile and repeat, on the ensuing Saturday, over the Union Course. Mr. LOVELL unhesitatingly agreed to the proposition, and $500 a side was then and there staked as forfeit: the balance to be put up on the day of the race. Of course such a contest, and between such renowned flyers, caused great excitement throughout the country, and attracted a large crowd of interested visitors to the course on the day of the race. *American Girl*, despite the rumors of wonderfully fast time made by the Commodore's horse, was the favorite, for she has recently shown herself to be an extraordinary mare, and few know, beyond her immediate stable, how fast she really is. The desire to back her was so great, that in the pool betting she realized $100 to *Mountain Boy's* $60, and even these odds, after they commenced scoring, and it became palpable that she could outspeed him, were increased to $100 to $30 on the *Girl*. Both horses looked remarkably well; Mr. RODEN, as usual, driving *American Girl*, and SAM. MCLAUGHLIN *Mountain Boy*. We have so recently described Mr. LOVELL'S mare that it is quite unnecessary to repeat it here. The Commodore's horse, *Mountain Boy*, is a bay gelding, only eight years old, and close on fifteen hands high, by *Major Winfield*, a son of RYSDYCK'S *Hambletonian*. He is one of the squarest and finest-actioned trotters on the turf, and has shown fast time in his previous races, having trotted a half mile in public, accompanied by a running horse, in 1:07½. His friends were very sanguine of his winning yesterday, and freely took the current odds above quoted. His owner, Commodore VANDERBILT, came specially from Saratoga to witness the trot, but had not the gratification of seeing him victorious. The judges were Captain RYNDERS, Mr. HARKER and Captain MCLAIN.

FIRST HEAT.—They scored eight times before they got the word, owing to *Mountain Boy* persisting in leaving his feet as they approached the score. At last MCLAUGHLIN, who had the pole, told the judges that he would take the outside position, as he thought his horse (*Mountain Boy*) would act better on the outside. Both came up nicely together on the next attempt and a splendid start was anticipated, but most unfortunately, simultaneously with Captain RYNDERS' crying "Go," as the horses went under the string, *Mountain Boy* broke up, and *American Girl* shot ahead with an electric burst of speed that placed her ten lengths in front in going around the turn. With great difficulty MCLAUGHLIN got *Mountain Boy* down to a steady gait, but with a hopeless stern chase before him, for by the time that *American Girl* had reached the quarter-pole in 33 seconds, she was twenty lengths ahead. She kept this gap open along the backstretch, and RODEN, looking back and seeing the wide space separating them, took a pull at his mare when near the half-mile pole, which she trotted in 1:09. The last half mile *American Girl* trotted at her leisure, and those who looked for *Mountain Boy* being distanced, which at one time appeared imminent, were disappointed, for he got in before the flag fell, and was beaten twenty lengths in 2:23¾.

SECOND AND LAST HEAT.—The betting was now $100 to $10, freely offered but with few takers. The word was given at the first scoring, and although *Mountain Boy* had half a length the best of the start, the speed at which RODEN sent along *American Girl* was so tremendous that she had passed *Mountain Boy* before they had gone a dozen lengths, and carried him to a break before the turn was reached. Before MCLAUGHLIN could get him down the mare was six lengths ahead of him, and she widened the gap to ten lengths as she swept past the quarter-pole in 34½ seconds. Just after passing this point the *Girl* left her feet; but RODEN had her down in a moment, and, plainly out-trotting the Commodore's horse, she put twenty lengths between them before she passed the half-mile pole in 1:10¼. The race was virtually over; for in going along the lower stretch the gap was so great that it looked as if RODEN was going for a distance. If such was his intention, he was not successful, for MCLAUGHLIN just managed to get past the distance stand when *American Girl* crossed the score, a winner of the heat and race. Time—2:21¾. The result of the race was a disappointment to the public as well as the owner of *Mountain Boy*, the former having come out in the confident expectation of seeing a close and well-contested race. While it is certain that *Mountain Boy* cannot compete successfully with his victress yesterday, it must be acknowledged that *American Girl* surprised even those who profess to know her best by the magnificent bursts of speed she showed yesterday, and it is certain that no horse in the world, save the abdicated King of the Turf, could have beaten her on this occasion. She trotted the first quarter in 33 seconds, and was taken in hand long before the half-mile pole was reached, yet she made the half mile in 1:08. Had it been necessary, we firmly believe that she could have equaled, if not beaten, her great Narragansett Park record of 2:19 in the first part of the heat yesterday.

A second match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, followed; the contestants being those old opponents, Mr. LOVELL'S b. g. *Young Commodore*, and Mr. OGLE'S b. g. *Red Rover*. At the commencement of the pool selling *Commodore* had the call, but before the horses started the odds were on *Red Rover*. JOHN MURPHY drove the latter, and RODEN the former. It was a highly-interesting race and in some degree compensated for the disappointment caused by the first one. *Red Rover* won the first, second and fourth heats, and *Young Commodore* the third.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., July 17.—Match $2,000, mile and repeat, in harness.

M. Roden's b. m. American Girl	1	1
S. McLaughlin's b. g. Mountain Boy	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	33 secs.	1:09	2:23¾
Second heat	34½ secs.	1:10¼	2:21¾

SAME DAY.—Match $200, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. Murphy's b. g. Red Rover	1	1	2	1
M. Roden's b. g. Young Commodore	2	2	1	2

Time—2:41¼, 2:46, 2:41¼, 2:42.

Fires Last Night.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the gents' furnishing store of M. NUSSBAUM, at No. 49 Lispenard-street. A damage of $500 was occasioned. Origin of the fire as yet unknown.

At 10:20 o'clock flames were discovered on the first floor of the large double brick building Nos. 330 and 332 Water-street, occupied by AUGUST GOTTSCHALK & Co., as a vinegar manufactory. The firemen, although at first misled by a wrong signal, were soon on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The loss on building is estimated at $1,000, and $3,000 on stock; both losses probably covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is believed to be one of spontaneous combustion of chemicals.

THE SING SING REBELLION.

Prisoners Refuse to Do Their Work, and are Locked Up.

Statements of the Prison Authorities.

In yesterday morning's TIMES a telegram was published stating that an outbreak of the convicts confined in Sing Sing Prison had occurred. It appears that for some time back there has been a spirit of insubordination reigning among them. Many causes have been assigned for it both by the prison authorities and the inhabitants of the village. The authorities claim that it was engendered by a few evil spirits to whom too much leniency had been shown; and also that since the abolition of the shower-bath, crucifix and other corporal punishments, the prisoners have no great reason to be upon their best behavior. However, actuated by some grievance, the two gangs employed in quarrying limestone, on Thursday, refused to work any longer. Their keepers urged them and tried to persuade them to resume again, but could not induce them. HENRY C. NELSON, the Warden and agent of the prison, was notified of this, and he immediately came upon the ground and desired them to resume their work, or march to their cells. Finding that he would not be obeyed, Mr. NELSON, aided by the other officers and keepers, formed the mutineers into line and marched them to their several cells and locked them up. So long as they remained obstinate and rebellious the agent determined to keep them in close confinement, giving them no food but bread and water. The mutineers numbered seven hundred in all. There are 1,200 prisoners in Sing Sing, and but fifty keepers to take care of them inside, and thirty guards outside to act as sentries. On Friday morning an attempt was made by the Warden to discover the cause of this disaffection, and he learned that they did not like the food they were receiving, and that they never would go to work again until their demands for better were complied with. Considering the rations good enough, and not feeling inclined to be forced into making concessions to mutineers, Mr. NELSON told them that he would keep them all in close confinement until they came to their senses. This threat brought three of the seven hundred to terms. They were released from their cells and went to work. The remaining four hundred are still obstinate, and amuse themselves by hooting, hallooing, kicking their doors, and making all kinds of unearthly noises. Every one who passes the jail can hear them.

Our reporter was dispatched to Sing Sing yesterday, to get at the true state of affairs. He had an interview with the Warden and other officers, from whom he received the following statements:

STATEMENT OF C. C. CHILDS, JR.

Mr. C. C. CHILDS, Chief Clerk of the Prison states that, on Thursday afternoon, information was received at the office that two of the gangs engaged in working the quarry, numbering 700 men had refused to go to work. The agent of the prison, HENRY C. NELSON, went to the quarry and sought to ascertain the grievance. It is as follows:

There is a spring of water in the limestone quarry which the convicts have been in the habit of drinking. It is strongly impregnated with lime. The prison doctor, ISAAC G. COLLINS, fearing that a further use of the water at the present time might increase the dysentery which had already attacked some of the men, forbid its further use. The prisoners then demanded that they should have ice-water. They were told that such a request could not be granted by the laws of the prison. And still persisting in their refusal to go to work, they were locked in their cells and held there until Friday morning.

On Friday morning the prison was unlocked as usual, and all the prisoners, excepting two disaffected gangs, were marched to breakfast, and from the mess-room to the workshops. When they got there a portion of the men in each of the shops refused to go to work on various grounds. Some were dissatisfied with the potatoes, others with the mess beef, and others would not work when the rest refused, fearing that they would be attacked and murdered by those rebellious prisoners. We told them we could make no concessions, that they should obey the rules of the prison, if not that they would be confined in their cells. Continuing contumelious, the keepers, under the direction of Mr. NELSON, formed the insurgents into line, and marched them to their cells and locked them up. The quieter portion of the prisoners went on with their work as usual, and at the regular hour the prison was closed. Saturday morning at the regular hour again the cells were unlocked, and all those who were willing to work were taken to breakfast, thence to the workshops. The keepers were sent around to the several cells to ascertain who were the real ringleaders and who were drawn into the trouble by threats of personal violence. Many of the latter were discovered, and on being released went willingly to work.

Strange to say, none of the notorious State Prison characters were found to be among them. The leaders were principally fellows who are incarcerated for assaults with intent to kill, such as WILLIAM THOMPSON, sent here for five years for an attempt to kill; JOHN C. BRODHEAD, for the same; THOMAS BURNS, for assault for the purpose of robbery; MARTIN COSTELLO, for robbery; PATRICK WALSH, for burglary—all five years. As a general thing, all the prominent rebels were confined here on charges of assault with intent to rob and kill.

An incident occurred during the excitement. A prisoner employed in the foundry, named HENRY PALMER, and now serving out a term of four years for passing counterfeit money, on being asked to join the mutineers refused to do so, saying, "that he would much rather assist to put down any such movement." He was immediately set upon by THOMPSON, with four others, and are he could be rescued was injured, but not seriously. He is at present in the hospital.

There are 1,200 prisoners in the prison, of whom 700 rebelled on Thursday evening. Of these, 300 have returned to their work, leaving 400 yet in close confinement in their own cells.

The prison authorities have not at any period during the mutiny entertained the slightest idea of there being any violent demonstration. In fact, there was no great excitement at all.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

During the trouble on Friday, a man by the name of LEONARD DUFEE, *alias* Peter Mundy, who has a brother in this prison, another in Clinton Prison, and still another in the Connecticut State Prison, and was himself sent here on the 19th of last April, having escaped two years before, escaped a second time. He was first convicted and sent here for a term of three years on a charge of burglary. He is a great swimmer, and has the reputation among his fellow-convicts of being able to remain under water longer than any man they ever knew.

On Friday about 12 o'clock, after his gang roll was called and found to be correct, previous to going to the mess-room, he stole away unperceived, and as it is supposed crawled through a small culvert or shop sewer into the river, dived into the water, and swam out of sight of the guards. He then got ashore and has escaped to the woods, which are being thoroughly searched. His recapture is hourly expected.

Everything is perfectly under control, and there is not the slightest anticipation of any more trouble.

THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

In the village people are divided in their opinions of the cause of the outbreak. Some assert that it was caused by the prisoners having got bad beef for dinner one day. But there are others who believe that the trouble lies in the inefficiency of the officers and keepers. In fact, they are all new hands, having been in office but three months, and are unaccustomed to prison discipline and routine. It is also boldly asserted by some of the oldest inhabitants that these keepers are afraid of the convicts, and in case of any violent insurrection could do nothing at all. Many think that much trouble is brewing, and that at no very far distant day there will be bloody work witnessed at Sing Sing.

THE FENIAN FUND.

Refusal of the Trustees to Deliver up the Money—Further Action of Judge McCunn.

Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, on Friday granted an order appointing Mr. THOMAS J. BARR receiver of the sum of $20,000 in gold, which was placed in the hands of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co., in September, 1865, in trust for the Fenian Brotherhood. The motion was made by O'MAHONY, whose name is well known in this connection. Yesterday Mr. BARR filed the necessary bond of $50,000, as required by the Court, and then waited upon Messrs. BELMONT & Co., to whom he presented Judge MCCUNN'S order and asked that its terms be promptly complied with. Mr. LUCKE, a member of the firm, acknowledged that the funds were in their possession, but he unequivocally refused to obey the order requiring the delivery of them to the plaintiff.

Messrs. HENDERSON & CANFIELD, attorneys for O'MAHONEY, went before Judge MCCUNN at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and made application for an order directing Messrs. BELMONT & Co. to show cause for disobedience to the former order of the Court. The application was granted, and Tuesday, the 20th inst., was set down for the hearing.

A Drowned Boy Restored to Consciousness on the Board of Health Plan.

At about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon A. B. ACKERMAN, aged 12, of 266 Eighth-avenue, fell into the North River, near the foot of Twenty-fourth-street. As the little fellow did not rise again, the bystanders believed him drowned, especially as RICHARD KORNER, a hand on board the schooner *L. & M. Knowles*, had dived after him several times. At the fifth trial the gallant sailor succeeded in bringing the inanimate remains to the surface. The boy was apparently quite dead when laid on the dock, but Officers TRAVERS and WATSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, proceeded to carry out the plan of operations adopted by the Board of Health, and after forty minutes' hard work they were rewarded by restoring the boy to consciousness and carried him home. At last accounts the boy was doing well.

ROUT OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Invasion of Ryan's Camp by the Marines.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Men Caught—The Captives Sent to Fort Lafayette—The Narrows Still Blockaded.

Early yesterday morning the revenue cutter *Mahonning*, Captain WEBSTER, and the tugboat *Rocket*, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having on board one hundred and twenty-five fillibusters, in charge of a company of marines commanded by Lieutenant BREESE. The prisoners were taken at Colonel RYAN'S Cuban camp on Gardiner's Island on *Friday*, under orders from Marshal BARLOW. The latter officer dispatched the revenue cutter, with a force of twelve marines, accompanied by Deputy Marshals GREGG, WINSLOW and CHRISTIE, to the island at the beginning of the week, hoping to disperse the revolutionary recruits in a quiet manner, if possible, but subsequently learning from his subordinates that this plan could not be consummated, he then sent a reinforcement of thirty-eight marines, with instructions to break up the camp and arrest the remnant of Colonel RYAN'S command at all hazards. The fresh detachment of marines reached the island on the *Rocket* about 3 o'clock yesterday morning; between five and six a landing was effected, and the united force, numbering fifty strong, then proceeded to scour the woods and thickets which covered the island. Just previous to commencing a general search they came upon one fillibuster, who was at work cleaning milk-pails in the dairy belonging to Mr. GARDINER, the occupant and owner of the island. The straggler was summarily seized on as a guide to the invading party, which divided into two squads before marching very far. One of the squads started upon a regular army tramp, going over a rough and hilly country for a distance of fifteen miles, picking up fifteen stray fillibusters at different points along the route. The marines finally came in sight of the Cuban camp, which was situated at the edge of a wood at the western extremity of the island. On the approach of the marines, the fillibusters were impelled to suddenly retreat from their rude brushwood tents and to fly toward the shelter of the trees. Before they had gone far, however, a few bullets were sent whizzing over their heads, which had the effect of bringing them to a halt. About eighty men were captured here, taken to the beach and removed on board the cutter. In the meantime the smaller scouting party succeeded in picking up six men, who were also sent to the cutter. Soon after this a charge was made on twenty-five additional fillibusters who were observed standing on a bluff a short distance away. They surrendered without resistance to the marines. Efforts were made to find Colonel RYAN and Colonel CURRIER, the commanding officers of the camp, but without success. It was conjectured that they were secreted in some part of the island, but where their men were unable to state. After making a final and unavailing search for them the troops embarked on the revenue cutter and the tug boat and started for the Navy-yard, reaching that place about ten o'clock yesterday morning.

Marshal BARLOW made a visit to the prisoners in the afternoon, and found them to be in a very dirty and disorganized condition. He concluded to send them to Fort Lafayette, and confine them there until he has orders from Washington concerning what disposition to make of them.

The revenue cutter *Sewall*, Captain BAKER, is still guarding the Narrows and watching for the appearance of suspicious steamers. It returned to this City for a short time yesterday morning, but subsequently departed for its former anchorage. The vessel carries a crew of eighteen men, in case of emergency.

There is no doubt that Colonel RYAN and Lieutenant-Colonel CURRIER, with a number of men, remain upon the island; and their friends declare that if any further attempt is made to arrest them, there will be a desperate fight. The fillibusters who remain on the island are said by the captives to be fully a hundred in number.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE EXCITEMENT.

Assembling of the Military at Pleasant Valley—Arrest of the Ringleaders and Seizure of Property—A Great Show of Fight, but no Serious Resistance.

From Our Own Reporter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The excitement at Pleasant Valley last night was intense. The railroad laborers changed from peaceful workers into a lawless mob, by the disappearance of WELCH, the contractor, with the money from which they were to be paid their wages, armed with clubs roamed about the streets during the night vowing vengeance, and threatening violence if any attempt was made by the Sheriff and his officers to take the horse and wagon from their acknowledged leader, JACK MCDONALD.

In accordance with the order of Sheriff KENWORTHY to the military to aid him in serving the attachment, at 9 o'clock this morning, Company D, Scott Guard, accompanied by the Sheriff and a posse, proceeded in wagons to the scene, halting a short distance from the village and forming in platoons for work. While this was going on affairs in the village were assuming a serious aspect. Scattered about the streets were groups of Irishmen, many carrying clubs, while twenty three laborers were coming in from the upper division of the railroad, marching two by two, and led by a stalwart fellow. Each one of the twenty-three carried a club. Their marching was so regular that it certainly seemed as if they had been drilled. As they passed Armstrong's Hotel they were received with shouts by a crowd gathered there. They passed on to the barn where WELCH'S horse and wagon were located, and over which the now notorious JACK MCDONALD and another ugly-looking customer, named JOHN SHORT, were keeping guard. After halting in front of the barn, they broke ranks, and in squads visited other men in the neighborhood, some partaking freely of liquor, and all pledging mutual support to the last. They openly talked of resisting the military, saying that they might as well be killed as starved to death, for they had no money. Every one of them, however, had been told the night previous that the pay-roll was being made out, and when it was completed they would receive a month's pay.

Soon after 10 o'clock intelligence was received of the arrival of the military on the outskirts of the village, and that they were advancing with the Sheriff to take possession of the property in the barn. Some of the Irishmen who were at this time lounging about Armstrong's Hotel rose to their feet, and with a whoop and a shout of "Come on, boys of Pleasant Valley!" hurried toward the barn. A few others, catching sight of the troops, ran off in another direction, while at the same time Company E, of Pleasant Valley, moved to meet the Poughkeepsie organization. Some of the villagers cautioned others to keep away from the barn, as two kegs of powder had been placed in it for the purpose of blowing it up. In fact, it was generally credited by all that such was the case, as the laborers had threatened to do so.

In a few moments the Poughkeepsie company came in sight, and marched to within two hundred feet of the barn, halting in the middle of the road, when Sheriff KENWORTHY, Deputy-Sheriff HALSTED, and four night policemen, advanced to the stable-yard adjoining it. At this particular moment there was a crowd of forty or fifty assembled near the building. Nothing daunted, the Sheriff with his posse walked deliberately through the gate, the policemen breaking open the barn doors without a show of resistance, and taking from the building the coveted property. Some of the crowd expected to see the barn blown to atoms, but there was no powder in it. As soon as the horse and wagon were taken out Sheriff KENWORTHY advanced to JACK MCDONALD, and placing his hand on his shoulder, said, "JACK, I arrest you." The latter immediately turned to JOHN SHORT and exclaimed, "Now blow your whistle." He had not time, however to do so, for he, too, was at once arrested and both were handcuffed and brought to this city and lodged in jail. The horse and wagon were also brought here.

As soon as the crowd saw that the Sheriff had conquered, two or three of them, being under the influence of rum, taunted the military, and called on the other Irishmen to advance and fight them, but the number of muskets visible were too intimidating. After the arrest and seizure of the property, the military, including both companies, marched to Armstrong's Hotel, in front of which they halted, when Sheriff KENWORTHY, at the loudly-expressed wish of the Irishmen, visited the main contractor, Mr. DAVIS, who has a room in the hotel, in order to ascertain when the laborers might expect their pay. Mr. DAVIS assured the Sheriff that the pay rolls were perfecting, and the men might expect to receive their pay by Tuesday next. This intelligence the Sheriff announced to them from the piazza of the hotel, but it was not very pleasantly received, many shouting, "Ask DAVIS what we are to do till then? Must we starve?" and then loud calls were made for DAVIS to appear, which he did, sticking his head out of a window, saying, "Boys, you'll all get your money when the pay rolls are completed; we are not going to run away." This seemed to quiet the crowd, and it gradually thinned out, when the excitement for the day was ended. The military were then escorted to dinner, after which they were dismissed, all feeling gratified that it was not found necessary to shed blood.

The people of Pleasant Valley still feel nervous, expecting trouble on pay day. Therefore, at their urgent solicitation, the Sheriff has appointed a number of them special deputies to preserve the peace. To-night everything is quiet, and will probably remain so.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

AGNES STEWART, of Mount Morris, was found at a late hour of Friday evening at the corner of Broadway and Spring-street in spasms, and was taken to the Prince-street Police Station, where medical aid was extended her, and soon recovering she left for home. Two hours later the same lady was found in a Third-avenue car near Harlem suffering from a recurrence of the fit, and was taken to the Harlem Police Station, where she remained during the night, and having sufficiently recovered, she was sent home in the morning without further adventure.

A new weekly newspaper, entitled the *Bayonne Herald*, has just been started at that place by Mr. JOHN STEPHEN, formerly connected with the daily Press of New-York City. The first number, issued yesterday, presents a very handsome appearance, and there is little doubt of the complete success of the enterprise.

The arrests made by the Police in this City during the past week were as follows: Saturday, July 10, 263; Sunday, July 11, 133; Monday, July 12, 222; Tuesday, July 13, 249; Wednesday, July 14, 216; Thursday, July 15, 222; Friday, July 16, 216. Total, 1,541.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 17—11 A. M.

COTTON.—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Produce market are unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 17—1 P. M.

COTTON.—The market closed dull, and prices have declined ⅛d. ₩ lb. Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese, 62s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is dull.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

The Bourse is strong; Rentes, 71f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

Cotton closed irregular, Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 148f. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17.

SUGAR is firm at 8¼@8¾ reals for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard; Muscovadoes—a small business doing, and prices unchanged. EXCHANGE on the United States, short sight, in gold, 5@6 ₩ cent. premium.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 17—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	67
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	72
Portland	W.	Clear	77
Boston	W.	Clear	70
New-York	W.	Clear	83
Philadelphia	W.	Clear	88
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	84
Washington	N. W.	Clear	86
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	—	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	74
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	86
Mobile	W.	Clear	85
New-Orleans	W.	Showery	81
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	85
Savannah	W.	Clear	88
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	July 20	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	July 22	New-York	Bremen
City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre

FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &C.

Henry Chauncey	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	July 22	New-York	Havana
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 17—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool.*—Thomas A. Ray, wife and daughter, Miss Lottie Wilkinson, Mrs. J. N. Ireland, Miss S. Ireland, Miss Sophia Smith, Mrs. Anson M. Stratton, Mrs. E. W. Stratton and 2 children, Mrs. Walsh, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mrs. D. H. Hall, Robert G. Pook, A. Lockwood, Mrs. John Webb, A. F. Weber, Philip Leber, Mr. McCulloh, Liberato Dabon, Matio Ortiz, Mariano Henriques, Charles R. Elliott and Charles Moore, of the Harvard crew; Dr. H. Trevre, John T. McInnis, D. Reid, H. S. Pierce, A. O. Evans, J. Callaghan, wife and 2 children, Mr. Wilkinson, Judge Birdseye and son, Rev. C. W. Knauf, Rev. Geo. T. Pearson, James D. Beckett, J. G. Dwen, Mr. Cox and wife, H. D. and M. B. Brandreth, Alderman John Hampson, Rev. John Lynch, Thomas Horan, W. Ryle, Jr., J. T. Jordan, C. P. Russell, David Hunter, Mrs. Millan and 2 children, F. Ancoaigui, F. D. Gilbert, Mr. Ozer and wife, Miss Emily Dartwood, Miss Lizzie Dartwood, M. R. Cushman, G. Bergland, H. Hodgskin, S. L. Moss, Edward K. Evans, Thos. James, Duncan McGregor, Mr. Harris and mother.

JULY 17—*In steamship England, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Villiers, Mrs. M. C. Lyon, Mrs. Chas. Russ, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duran and son, Mrs. R. Crane, Miss M. Courtice, Mr. Crane, J. J. Maker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Tallis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker and infant, S. Stevenson, J. Nelson and wife, J. C. Madden, W. Leam, Thomas Hutchinson, Wm. M. Smith, Thos. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. M. Parker, Jas. S. Johnston, Rev. Wm. D. Johnston, Henry Andinwood, Jno. McDermott, Wm. Dunhill, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Young and 2 children, J. J. West, W. J. Ralfe, Chas. Bridges, Chas. H. Bridges, Rev. C. P. Smith, and others in the steerage.

JULY 17—*In steamship Iowa, for Glasgow.*—Antoine Van Hamme and wife, John Vielliers, T. B. Cochran, Wm. Ellis, Carl C. Candeld, Robt. Watson, Geo. Tilbury and wife, Wm. G. Merren, Henry Coyle, Mary Garvin, Margaret McKenney, Nathan Purcell, S. Duery, Bridget Woods, Mrs. John Hall, A. C. Boyd, Mrs. David Eddie and infant, Jas. Paton, Adrian Martens, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Salvador, for Savannah.—Colonel T. S. Bobbe, Mr. and Mrs. George Kent and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Bresnihan, Thomas L. McComb, Wm. Edwards, Mrs. M. A. Benning, Joseph Doran, Captain T. T. Benning, R. E. Deane, Major D. B. Cohen, H. S. Manning, Oscar Schubinsky, Isaac Rosenberg, N. H. Stiles, Samuel Slager, John Dzialynski, Miss Sarah Slager, A. M. Jones, S. H. Hubbard, G. P. Shepperson, F. C. Dowling, Miss Adele James, W. S. Dodge.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 17—*In steamship Rhein, from Bremen.*—Henry Roebbelen, Ernest Schumacher, Herm. Klussmann, T. Flinken and son, Miss Buhlenbrand, B. Hafer, L. Debina, John Koper, T. H. Hilgard, George Howard, D. A. Rosenberg, Henry Peipers, M. A. Parson, W. D. Spalding, A. T. Hadden, T. H. Markling, Eugene Esche, T. H. Sands, Fred. Willich and family, Emma Koch, C. Rosenberg, Geo. Dullmann, Julia Gutekind, Caroline Seppe, Caroline Brunnenstein, Helena Faubeah, L. Freedmann, Adolph Robetsch, C. Hoene, Henry Borland, Ludwig Ottinger, Miss M. Weiss, Miss L. Ernsbein, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gideon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Loewenthal, Gusto Stoesser, Miss Agnes Webber, Otto and Edw. Lorenz, Mrs. Valentine Lewis and son, Mrs. S. Richtalske and daughter, Miss R. Lowenstein, Miss V. Baum, Mrs. Huneke and family, Miss Mary Pohl, Miss S. Loewenstein, F. V. Brummel, W. Halsagen, F. Greenweller, H. Graf, R. Karl, Mr. and Mrs. E. Weber and family, James Lessfeld, James Bloomingdale, Geo. Volger, John Helleger, Mrs. Elise Poppe and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kaller, Charles and John Miller, Edw. and G. Georg, Ma and Mrs. H. Frahold, Mrs. Elise Pieant and son.

In steamship Cortes, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Hopkins, W. H. Hunt, Mrs. Town, Mrs. Devall, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Niedergang, Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss K. L. Lennon, Captain J. R. Lyons, I. Ange, Mrs. Herrick, 3 Misses Cavaroc, Captain R. Gray and lady, T. R. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rice, J. Mittgenstein, W. H. Folger, S. Van Winckle, Geo. Baer, wife and 3 children, O. H. Bohe and wife, Miss Hutton, Miss Davis, Miss Seaman, Mrs. Bouchet and 2 children, Miss Leeson, Miss Lane, J. Hurley, wife and 2 children, C. Cashman and lady, Aug. Berg, A. Whitehill, John Corley.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston.—Mrs. L. Muller and 6 children, F. H. Regier and family, Mrs. C. Peters and 2 children, Miss J. Logan, Miss Annie Leak, Mrs. Schubes and 2 children, Mr. Gordon and lady, J. W. Caldwell, J. H. Bubis, A. S. Douglas, L. O. Nathrop, R. Luana, E. H. Quinn, B. J. Quinn, F. Dear, J. M. Chamberlain, W. Hosier, L. M. O'Neil, J. Mott, M. Kennedy, A. Hamilton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets....... 7 28 | Moon sets..12 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 41 | Gov. Island.. 3 49 | Hell Gate... 5 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen July 3, and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 486 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced W. and S. W. winds during the entire passage.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. No date, 30 miles S. W. from Hatteras, passed steamship Mercedita, hence for Fernandina; July 16, Henry Johnson, coal-passer, died from the effects of heat, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 68 hours, with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans July 10, and S. W. Pass 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. 13th inst. Alexander Lagrange, a passenger, died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, July 10, with cotton and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

U. S. steamer Mahoning, Webster, Gardiner's Island, with fillibusters for Navy-yard.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Dalton, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. and 505 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Ellida, (N. G.,) Von Alten, Iquique, Peru, April 15, via Hampton Roads July 14, with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co. Experienced heavy gales from S. to S. W. and N. W. off Cape Horn; passed the Cape May 9, and crossed the equator June 18, in lon. 33; July 11, 18 miles S. of Cape Henry, and between 5 and 6 miles off shore, struck upon a shoal not marked on chart, and as the vessel thumped heavily was obliged to throw part of cargo overboard to lighten the vessel; got off in about an hour without serious damage.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbadoes 15 ds., with molasses and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Off St. Thomas, (no date), spoke brig Robert Wright, from St. Thomas to Porto Rico. Left in port bark Golden Fleece, loading for New-York.

Bark D. H. Hatien, (N. G.,) Deetjen, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 400 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth during the passage. Experienced light winds and calms.

Bark Orion, (Norw.,) Christensen, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Crocus, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Colburn, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Jas. Borland & Co.

Bark Auguste Friedrich, (N. G.,) Bruhn, Amoy March 8, with teas to Everett & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjiers April 1, Cape of Good Hope May 25, touched St. Helena June 4, crossed the equator in the Atlantic June 17, in lon. 34.

Bark Florence, Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, hair, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator June 23, lon. 36. Has had very light winds the entire passage; July 5, 5° south of Bermuda, saw a small sloop, six or seven tons, painted lead color, steering south, probably for a Cuban port. Left in port bark Kate Smith, loading for New-York.

Brig Nellie, Owen, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar, molasses and rubber to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Prudence, McCobb, South Amboy, for Rockport.

Schr. E. M. Wallace, Kelsey, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James C. Chew, Ewing, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. W. F. Kaste, Wright, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Rodan, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. W. L. Burgessdell, Cherrick, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah A. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. John McDiverty, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown & Co.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anne F. Spofford, Crane, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Portorico, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary A. Ivens, Raynor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Wheeler, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown & Co.

Schr. Bengal, Hatch, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown & Co.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Pinta, Small, ——, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mathew Kinney, Ogier, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to H. W. Lond & Co.

Schr. Virginia Dare, Johnson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Thos. E. Benson.

Schr. Leoma, Hall, Rockland, to J. R. Brown & Co.

Schr. Regina, Richardson, Jonesport, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. John Wright, Anderson, Portland, Conn., with stone. The J. W. was before reported capsized off College Point; was raised by the wrecker J. Talmage and towed to New-York by steamtug Leverage for repairs.

Schr. Marcellus, Healey, Portland, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Brundage, Providence.

Schr. J. Henry, Oliver, Portland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. B. Steelman, Robinson, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with wood to L. L. Blakely.

Schr. Susan Wright, Meany, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Malabar, McCarty, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. General Knox, Oliver, Newburg for Boston.

Schr. Lima, Smith, Newburg, for Bell River.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward F. Rice, Stratton, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Thomas, Chase, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. F. N. Rich, Baker, Milford, Conn.

Schr. R. W. Babcock, Diakens, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. W. W. Griffin, ——, Chatham.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Wilson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. William Carroll, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Smith, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nelly Broomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Glover, Borden, New-Haven.

Schr. Bellona, Davis, Clinton.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Stonington.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Eve, Sherman, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Dix, Shaw, Harwich.

Schr. Clara, Burrell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Althea, Derby, Virginia.

Schr. Benita, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. J. Little, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Miller, Plainfield.

Schr. Daniel D. Smith, Smith, Cohasset.

Schr. Compeer, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Potter, Sandwich.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Downing, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Davis, Taunton.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. E. Edwards, West, Boston.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Brainard, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. James Carroll, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Herrick, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Michigan, Peck, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ben. Strong, Brown, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Signal, Miller, Albany, for Port Jefferson.

Schr. Wm. H. Sargent, Yates, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Earl, Hall, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Gale, Shropshire, Trenton, for Norwich.

Schr. Sarah Abbott, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Headen, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbitts, Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. Anna E. Adams, Parnell, Maryland.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. W. H. Rulan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Argo, Terry, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W.

BELOW—Bark Ellen Dyer, 84 ds. [illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships England and City of Boston, for Liverpool; Iowa, Glasgow; Smith, Bremen; Tybee, St. Thomas, &c.; Sherman and Geo. Washington, New-Orleans; Champion, Charleston; San Salvador, Savannah; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c.; Ellen S. Terry, Newbern.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; ship Clyde, from Liverpool; brigs Sailor Boy and A. G. Jewett, from New-Orleans; schrs. Islander, from St. Jago; E. Richardson, Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Sld. brig A. Bradshaw, for Jacksonville; schr. Rockingham, Satilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—Arr. steamer City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz via Havana. She lost a wheel on the 15th inst., and was towed in from Cape Romain by the steamer Falcon from Charleston for Baltimore, all well.

Sld. schr. Moonlight, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 15.—Arr. schrs. Henry May, from New-Zealand; J. D. McCarthy, Philadelphia for Boston; Susan, Georgetown, S. C., for do.

Passed by, schr. Leocadia, New-York for Salem.

Sld. schrs. R. W. Tull, Ald, Walter Pharo, New-Zealand, J. D. McCarthy.

P. M.—Arr. brigs William R. Sawyer, Philadelphia for Boston; J. W. Woodruff, Bangor for New-York; schrs. S. D. Hart, James S. Watson, Philadelphia for Lynn; L. Blew, Mary Price, Peter Boice, James S. Shindler, George Twiname, Boston for Philadelphia; Rhodella Blew, Plymouth for do.; yacht Lucille, (of New-York,) on a cruise.

16th, A. M.—No arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Arr. ships David Crockett, from New-York; Paisel, from Hong Kong; Sarita, from Manzanillo.

Cld. ships Simla and Annie Fish, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Arr. bark Dirigo, from New-York.

Sld. steamer San Jacinto, for New-York; bark Geo. Durkee, for Doboy.

Spoken, &c.

Montezuma—bark, hence for Barbadoes, July 4, lat. 38 30, lon. 68.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 17.—The steamship Hammonia, from New-York July 6, arrived at this port at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, diarrhoea, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1.25. T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.; KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 17, 1869.
51, 26, 4, 34, 52, 43, 65, 47, 70, 73, 66, 42, 35.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 422, July 17, 1869.
69, 35, 27, 26, 16, 45, 43, 25, 49, 60, 51, 65, 36.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 17, 1869.
69, 5, 27, 61, 62, 46, 67, 43, 65, 56, 17, 38, 49.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 422, July 17, 1869.
69, 24, 76, 45, 9, 4, 51, 18, 65, 10, 46, 16, 65.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.